

PITTSBURGH IN 1816

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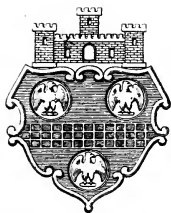


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PITTSBURGH IN 1817

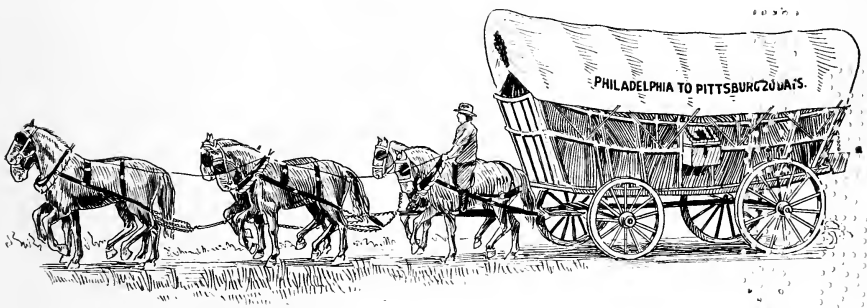
From a sketch made by Mrs E. C. Gibson, wife of James Gibson of the Philadelphia bar, while on their wedding tour.

Pittsburgh. Carnegie library

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PITTSBURGH IN 1816

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Preface

This little book will interest the Pittsburger of 1916 chiefly because the parts and pieces of which it is made were written by men who were living here or who passed this way in 1816.

The three newspapers of the day—the Gazette, the Mercury, and the Commonwealth—have furnished, though somewhat sparingly, the items of local news. They have also furnished advertisements—these in greater abundance and variety.

The men who were the tourists of the day in America, traveling by stage, wagon, boat, or on horseback, often made Pittsburgh a stopping place in their journey. Many of them wrote books, in which may be found two or three pages, or a chapter, on the city as it appeared at that time. It is from these books that the section "Impressions of early travelers" has been gathered. The date given with these extracts is the date of publication, but the period referred to in every case is between 1815 and 1817.

In addition to these gleanings from contemporaries, a number of paragraphs from various histories of the city have been included.

The sketches that have thus been bought together do not form a systematic or well proportioned description of the city; yet they may help, through their vivid pictures and first-hand impressions, to give some idea of life in Pittsburgh a century ago.

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The New City

A MEETING
OF THE
DEMOCRATICK REPUBLICANS
OF THE
CITY OF PITTSBURGH,

will be held at the house of Captain Jacob Carmack, (sign of the *Turk's Head*, Wood-street,) this *evening* (Tuesday June 25,) at 7 o'clock for the purpose of forming a *ticket* for the select and common Councils of the City of Pittsburg.

Commonwealth, June 25, 1816.

City Election

A number of respectable citizens, desirous of preserving that harmony which has for several years past, so happily prevailed in the borough councils, and which is so essential to the prosperity of our infant city, have formed the following Ticket. They recommend it to the cool, dispassionate considerations of their fellow citizens; and they flatter themselves, that it will, on the day of the election, meet with a firm and honorable support. It is formed, as tickets of the kind ought to be, without respect to party. There can exist no possible ground for the absurdity, that party feuds and animosity should be called up on occasions like the present. Every consideration of public interest, and of the peace and good order of the city, forbids it.—Our city is as yet in its infancy.—Its government is to be organized, its ordinances framed, its police established, and its general policy devised.

In accomplishing these important objects, great prudence, deliberation, forbearance, and the *undivided support of all classes of the citizens*, are essentially necessary. Hence arises the necessity of checking, in the bud, any and every attempt, coming from whatever quarter it may, which would have a tendency to sow disunion and distrust among the people. Actuated by these reasons, the following ticket is recommended to the free and independent voters. Their aid and co-operation is solicited in checking the evils which may arise out of party

feuds. The gentlemen composing the ticket here recommended, have been chosen with due regard to their local situations; they are respectable in private life; they are well qualified for discharging the duties which will devolve upon them as members of the councils, and are all deeply interested in the growth, prosperity, and good order of the infant city.

SELECT COUNCIL

John Wrenshall,
Benj. Bakewell,
James Ross,
Thomas Cromwell,
John Hannen,

E. Pentland,
Dr. Geo. Stevenson,
George Shiras,
Robert Patterson.

COMMON COUNCIL

James Lea,
Walter Forward,
John Lyttle,
Alex: Johnston, jr.
Geo. Miltenberger,
James Irwin,
Richard Bowen,
Mark Stackhouse,

John W. Johnston,
Paul Anderson,
John P. Skelton,
George Boggs,
James R. Butler,
John Caldwell,
George Evans.

Mercury, June 29, 1816.

“Voters supported or opposed a candidate entirely according to their personal preferences. There were few newspapers and no political oratory to sway public sentiment. The United States was then passing through the ‘era of good feeling,’ which was renowned mainly for the absence of all political asperities. Had any question arisen which was fraught with political significance to the voters of this section the expression in and around Pittsburg would undoubtedly have been Democratic or in opposition to the Federalist doctrine. It took Pittsburg people a long time to forget that the excise tax, which brought about the Whiskey Insurrection, was a Federalist measure. The first question which arose to divide the people in bitter dispute came with the election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency in 1828.” *Boucher’s Century and a half of Pittsburg.*

City Election

“The first Election under the Act Incorporating the City of Pittsburgh, was held on Tuesday last, when the following gentlemen were elected:

SELECT COUNCIL

James Ross,
Dr. Geo. Stevenson,
William Hays,
John Roseburgh,
Samuel Douglas,

James Irwin,
Mark Stackhouse,
William Leckey,
Richard Geary.

COMMON COUNCIL

William Wilkins,
James R. Butler,
John P. Shelton,
A. Johnston, Jr.
James S. Stevenson,
James Brown, (B.)
Paul Anderson,
John W. Johnston,

George Evans,
John Caldwell,
Richard Robinson,
Thomas M’Kee,
Daniel Hunter,
John Carson,
John W. Trembly.

Commonwealth, July 9, 1816.

The New Mayor

Ebenezer Denny, esq. has been elected mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, *Ohio*.—This gentleman we believe is from Massachusetts and is highly respected for his integrity and patriotism. *Boston Yankee.*

We congratulate the editor of the *Yankee* upon the knowledge of men and places, exhibited in the foregoing article. It has been a custom at the Eastward to censure and burlesque the people of Western Pennsylvania on account of their ignorance. Let the editor of the *Yankee* now blush at his own. Could it be believed that any man of common geographical knowledge—or who could have referred to Dr. Morse for information, (for on this subject *even Dr. Morse* is correct) would have located Pittsburgh—a city containing ten thousand inhabitants—possessing a manufacturing capital of many millions—having three banking institutions, and a commerce extending to every part of the union—a place which has long been considered the emporium of the West, and which makes a more conspicuous figure in books of travels than even the

Town of Notions itself;—could it, we ask, be believed, that such a place should be so little known or thought of in the town of Boston, as to be located in the state of Ohio? Mayor Denny possesses all the virtues that are attributed to him by the Yankee, and many more, that render him an ornament to the station to which he has been elected;—but he does not boast an ancestry in the land of *steady habits*, the seat of *Hartford Convention politics*. He is a native of Carlisle, in this state. *Commonwealth, Aug. 6, 1816.*

From the Ordinances of 1816

Traffic Rules

“From and after the publication of this ordinance, all and every driver or drivers of all coaches, chariots, caravans, wag-gons, phaetons, chaises, chairs, solos, sleighs, carts, drays, and other carriages of burthen and pleasure, driving and passing in and through the streets, lanes and alleys of the City of Pittsburgh, where there is room sufficient for two to pass, shall keep on that side of street, lane or alley, on his or their right hand respectively, in the passing direction.”

“No person whatsoever shall sit or stand in or upon any such carriage or on any horse or beast harnessed thereto, in order to drive the same, unless he shall have strong lines or reins fastened to the bridles of his beasts, and held in his hands, sufficient to guide them in the manner aforesaid, and restrain them from running, galloping, or going at immoderate rates through the said streets, lanes or alleys; and...no person whatsoever, driving any such carriage or riding upon any horse, mare or gelding, in or through the said city, shall permit or suffer the beast or beasts he shall so drive or ride, to go in a gallop or other immoderate gait, so as to endanger persons standing or walking in the streets, lanes or alleys thereof; and...all porters...having the care of any such carriages...who shall not hold the reins in their hands...shall walk by the head of the shaft or wheel horse, holding or within reach of the bridle or halter of said horse.”

Shade Trees

“It shall be lawful to plant on the bank of the Monongahela river, ornamental shade trees, provided the same do not incommode the passage; that they be set on the side of the street

next to the water, and so as not to stop or obstruct the passage of water along the gutters; and so that the roots will not injure or raise the pavement:—when any of these injurious effects are produced, such trees then become a nuisance, and the street commissioners shall forthwith remove the same.”

Fire Protection

“A premium of ten dollars, to be paid on a warrant to be drawn by the Mayor on the city treasurer, shall be given to the fire company whose engine shall be first on the ground in fair operation, and in good order, in cases of fire; and the Mayor shall have power to determine all questions as to this premium.”

New Streets

AN ORDINANCE respecting sundry new streets in the eastern addition to Pittsburgh.

“That Third-street extending from Grant-street to Try-street, and Fourth, extended in a direct line from Grant-street to Try-street; and Diamond-street extending from Ross-street to the lane leading eastwardly from the end of Fourth-street, and Ross-street extended from Third-street to Diamond-street, and Try-street extended from Third-street to the lane leading eastwardly from the end of Fourth-street, be and they are hereby accepted and declared to be public streets and highways of the city. . . and all those streets shall be kept, repaired and maintained for public use, at public expense forever hereafter.”

For the Public Good

“If the chimney of any person or persons within the. . . city shall take fire and blaze out at the top, the same not having been swept within the space of one calender month, next before the time of taking such fire, every such person or persons, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars.”

“No stove pipe within the. . . city shall project through the front door, front windows, front wall, or past the front corners of any house, shop or building, over or out upon any street, square or alley, or public ground of the. . . city; and if any stove pipe shall so project as aforesaid, the same is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, and as such shall be removed, and a fine of five dollars also imposed on the person or persons who shall so offend.”

“If any person or persons, shall wilfully suffer his, her or their horse or horses, mare, gelding, mule, ox, hog or hogs, to run at large in the . . . city, he, she or they so offending, shall for each offence, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for each of the said animals so running at large, the sum of one dollar.”

“If any person or persons shall, within the said city, beat a drum, or without lawful authority, ring any public bell, after sunset, or at any time except in lawful defence of person or property, discharge any gun or fire arms, or play at or throw any metal or stone bullet, or make a bon-fire, or raise or create any false alarm of fire, he, she, or they so offending, shall for every such offence, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of four dollars.”

“City appropriation for filling up a part of the pond on Sixth street, between Cherry alley and Grant street—thirty dollars.” *Commonwealth, Nov. 19, 1816.*

Impressions of Early Travelers

“*Fort du Quesne*, built by the French, formerly stood here; its site has almost disappeared in the Ohio. The remains of Fort Pitt (from whence the town has its name) are very faint; we can yet perceive part of the ditch, its salient angles and bastions, &c.) but several houses, stores, and a brewhouse, are built on the ground.” *Palmer’s Journal of travels in the United States and Canada, 1817.*

“Although Pittsburg, a few years since, was surrounded by Indians, it is now a curiosity to see any there; a few traders sometimes come down the Alleghany, with seneca oil, &c.” *Palmer’s Journal of travels in the United States, 1818.*

“*Pittsburgh* was hidden from our view, until we descended through the hills within half a mile of the *Alleghany river*. Dark dense smoke was rising from many parts, and a hovering cloud of this vapour, obscuring the prospect, rendered it singularly gloomy. Indeed, it reminded me of the smoking logs of a new field.” *Thomas’s Travels through the western country in 1816.*

“A mixture of all nations, though principally Americans; there are Irish, Scotch, English, French, Dutch, Swiss, etc. . . . The character of the people is that of enterprising and persevering industry; every man to his business is the prevailing maxim, there is therefore little time devoted to amusements or to the cultivation of refined social pleasures. Strangers are not much pleased with the place in point of hospitality merely, but those who have business to transact, will meet with as many facilities as elsewhere. They are of all denominations of the Christian religion; many of them attentive on the duties of their worship, and but few addicted to gross vices and dissipation. Luxury, pomp and parade are scarcely seen; there are perhaps, not more than one or two carriages in the place. There is a public academy, but not in a flourishing state, where the Latin and Greek classics are taught. There are besides, a num-

ber of English schools where children are taught to read, write, arithmetic, grammar, etc. There is a seminary for young ladies, which is said to be well conducted. The amusements of these industrious people are not numerous, a few balls during the winter season; there is also a small theatre where a company from the eastern cities sometimes performs. A society has been formed for the purpose of natural improvement in the different departments of natural history, and is flourishing; it has attached to it a circulating library, a cabinet of curiosities and chemical laboratory." *Cramer's Navigator, 1817.*

"The first buildings of Pittsburg were of logs, some of which were unhewn; then came rude stone structures made from material quarried nearby, and these in turn were followed by brick buildings, for with an abundance of clay and fuel, it was an easy matter to burn brick. In none of them was there any attempt at architectural beauty. Most of them consisted of four square walls, with small windows and doors, thus displaying every evidence of economy. The interior finish of the early houses displayed more taste and beauty than the exterior, for it was easier to carve and fashion in wood than in stone. . . . Nevertheless there was a beauty in the simplicity of the walls that gradually developed a style which in modern days is called Colonial architecture, and which even yet predominates in Pittsburg." *Boucher's Century and a half of Pittsburg.*

"In 1815 the buildings of a public character were 'a handsome octagon Episcopal church, a handsome and spacious Presbyterian church, also a Covenanters, German Lutheran and Roman Catholic church, and an Academy, all of brick;' a court house, jail, three incorporated banks, a dramatic theatre, a Masonic hall, three market houses, one in the Diamond and two in Second street. Both the court house and market house in the public square, called the Diamond, were built of brick, and some of the mercantile and financial buildings were of a substantial character." *Killikelly's History of Pittsburgh.*

"When this city and vicinity was surveyed by the author of this treatise, in October, 1815, there were in Pittsburg 960 dwelling houses, and in the suburbs, villages, and immediate outskirts, about 300 more, making in all 1260, and including inhabitants, workmen in the manufactories, and labourers, upwards of 12,000 inhabitants." *Darby's Emigrant's guide, 1818.*

“Grant’s-hill, an abrupt eminence which projects into the rear of the city, affords one of the most delightful prospects with which I am acquainted; presenting a singular combination of the bustle of the town, with the solitude and sweetness of the country. How many hours have I spent here, in the enjoyment of those exquisite sensations which are awakened by pleasing associations and picturesque scenes! The city lay beneath me, enveloped in smoke—the clang of hammers resounded from its numerous manufactories—the rattling of carriages and the hum of men were heard from its streets—churches, courts, hotels, and markets, and all the ‘pomp and circumstance’ of busy life, were presented in one panoramic view. Behind me were all the silent soft attractions of rural sweetness—the ground rising gradually for a considerable distance, and exhibiting country seats, surrounded with cultivated fields, gardens, and orchards.” *Hall’s Letters from the West, 1828.*

“Pittsburg is a considerable town, generally built of brick . . . The site is romantic and delightful. It is well known as a manufacturing place, and once almost supplied the lower country with a variety of the most necessary and important manufactures. But the wealth, business, and glory of this place are fast passing away, transferred to Cincinnati, to Louisville, and other places on the Ohio. Various causes have concurred to this result; but especially the multiplication of steam-boats, and the consequent facility of communication with the Atlantic ports by the Mississippi. There is little prospect of the reverse of this order of things. The national road, terminating at Wheeling, contributes to this decay of Pittsburg.” *Flint’s Recollections of the last ten years, 1826.*

“It is laid out in strait streets, forty and fifty feet wide, having foot-walks on each side. Watch-boxes are placed at convenient distances, and the police of the city (except in lighting) is well regulated. From the number of manufactures, and the inhabitants burning coal, the buildings have not that clean appearance so conspicuous in most American towns. The houses are frame and brick, in the principal street three story high.

Outside of the town, some log houses yet remain. The number of inhabitants in 1810, was 4768; they are supposed to be now near 8000. The manufactures, carried on in the neighbourhood, out of the borough, employ many hundred people.

The inhabitants, are Americans, Irish, and English. The Americans are most of them of German and Irish descent. The public buildings are a jail, fort Fayette barracks, a court house, market house, bank, and several churches." *Palmer's Journal of travels in the United States, 1818.*

"The adjoining hills contain inexhaustible quarries of sand rock, suitable for grindstones; and several establishments, for the manufacture of these useful articles, are extensively conducted. As no marble is brought hither, except from the neighbourhood of *Philadelphia*, those quarries also supply the citizens with gravestones. Near *Breakneck*, I noted that *mica* was contained in the sand rock and this singular addition is also found here, in all the strata of that stone which I have seen." *Thomas's Travels through the western country in 1816.*

"6 mo. 14.—Having been detained, day after day longer than we expected, this morning about sunrise, we left Pittsburgh with all the joy of a bird which escapes from its cage.

'From the tumult, and smoke of the city set free,' we were ferried over the *Monongahela*, with elated spirits; and I repeated that line in *Montgomery*, with an emphasis, which it never before seemed to require." *Thomas's Travels through the western country in 1816.*

"There are a considerable number of free negroes in the city. Whilst here, we saw a funeral attended by these people; sixty or seventy couple, two and two in the manner of the *Philadelphians*." *Palmer's Journal of travels in the United States, 1818.*

"The inhabitants of Pittsburgh are fond of music; in our evening walks, we were sure to hear performers on the violin, clarinet, flute, and occasionally the piano-forte. Concerts are not unusual. The houses of the principal streets have benches in front, on which the family and neighbours sit and enjoy the placidity of their summer evenings." *Palmer's Journal of travels in the United States and Canada, 1817.*

"If the inhabitants of Pittsburgh are determined to call that place after some English town, I should propose that, instead of the 'American Birmingham,' it be denominated, with relation of the humidity of its climate, 'the American Man-

chester;’ for I remained at this place several days, during which time the rain never ceased. The smoke is also extreme, giving to the town and its inhabitants a very sombre aspect; but an English medical gentleman who has resided here some years, informs me that there is not a more healthy place in the United States.” *Fearon’s Sketches of America, 1818.*

“The streets of Pittsburgh are lighted, and consequently the useful order of watchmen is established. My ears, however, have not become reconciled to their music. It is true, I have been more conversant in forests than in cities, and may not comprehend the advantages of these deep-mouthed tones; but breaking the slumbers of the invalid, and giving timely notice to the thief, form two items of much weight in my view as a set off against them.

Pittsburgh is laid out to front both rivers; but as these do not approach at right angles, the streets intersect each other obliquely.

It is not a well built city. The south-west part is the most compact, but many years must elapse before it will resemble Philadelphia. Wooden buildings, interspersed with those of brick, mar the beauty of its best streets; and as few of these are paved, mud, in showery weather, becomes abundant. A short period, however, will probably terminate this inconvenience.” *Thomas’s Travels through the western country in 1816.*

“In October, 1816, a resolution was passed permitting a Mr. Gray to exhibit a panoramic view of the naval engagement on Lake Champlain and the battle of Plattsburg without a license or other tax, owing to ‘the patriotic nature and worthy object of the exhibit.’ In November, 1816, a committee was appointed to inquire whether it was expedient for the city to possess for public purposes more ground than it then did, and whether it would be expedient at that time to purchase ground upon which to erect buildings. In December a resolution introduced by Mr. Wilkins provided for the appointment of a special committee to make a detailed report upon the condition of the manufactures of Pittsburg, which resolution was adopted; whereupon the following committee was appointed: Benjamin Bakewell, Aquila M. Bolton and James Arthurs. . . . The city councils at this time also sent agents to Harrisburg and Washington to labor specially in the interests of public

roads in the Western country. In 1816 Northern Liberties was laid out by George A. Bayard and James Adams." *Wilson's History of Pittsburg.*

"The price of property has increased in the most surprising manner within the last ten years; it is now at least ten times as high as it was at that period. There are but few sales of lots in fee simple, the custom is to let on perpetual lease; the price in Market and Wood streets, varies from ten to twenty dollars per foot, and in the other streets from four to eight, and in particular situations still higher. The rents are equally high. In Market, Wood and Water streets, the principal places of business, it is difficult to procure a common room in an upper story, under one hundred dollars per annum; the rent of stores, vary from three to five hundred dollars; there is one warehouse which rents for twelve hundred: the rent of tavern stands, is from five to twelve hundred dollars. The rent of dwelling houses varies much, according to the locality and kind of the tenement; a genteel private family can scarcely obtain a good dwelling under three or four hundred dollars." *Cramer's Navigator, 1817.*

"Provisions of all kinds bring a high price in this city though the *market* is fluctuating. Hay, at present is twenty dollars a ton, and oats one dollar per bushel. Butter varies from twenty-five to seventy-five cents per pound. The farmers of this neighbourhood, however, produce neither cheese or pork, that merits a notice. The former of these articles is chiefly obtained from the state of Ohio, and bacon, procured from Kentucky, is now retailed at sixteen or seventeen cents per pound.

Before the late war, this market was distinguished for its cheapness; but with an influx of strangers, induced by the movements of that period, '*war prices*' commenced; and though peace has returned—and though many of those new comers have sought their former places of residence,—the encouragements held out to the farmer, suffers no diminution. Indeed, there are great inducements for the *industrious* to migrate hither. Though the soil is uneven, it is far from being sterile; and exclusive of salubrity of situation, and of durable timber for fences, the coal mines, which pervade almost every hill, constitute treasures of great value.

Farms round this city, at the distance of two or three miles have been lately sold from fifty to one hundred dollars an

acre, according to situation." *Thomas's Travels through the western country in 1816.*

"We remark much difference between the manners of the inhabitants of this country and those of Cayuga. In that place, profane language is rarely heard from any person, who pretends to decency, except in a paroxysm of vexation. Here it is an every day amusement. Crossing the Monongahela, in the ferry-boat, with an intelligent gentleman of polished manners, I was shocked and surprised to hear almost every sentence from his lips interlarded with an oath or an imprecation; yet he was in gay good humour, and, I believe, unconscious of this breach of decorum.

It would be unjust not to express my belief, that honourable exceptions to these censures are numerous; but impiety certainly constitutes a strong characteristic of no inconsiderable part of this people. . . .

I have remarked with regret the impiety of some of these citizens; but we think, that generally, they are entitled to much praise for obliging and courteous behaviour. Civility to strangers, in a high degree, even pervades their factories; and in all those which I have visited, the mean practice of permitting children to ask the spectators for money, appears to be unknown." *Thomas's Travels through the western country in 1816.*

"Except the gratifying reflection arising from the review of so much plastic industry, Pittsburg is by no means a pleasant city to a stranger. The constant volumes of smoke preserve the atmosphere in a continued cloud of coal dust. In October, 1815, by a reduced calculation, at least 2000 bushels of that fuel was consumed daily, on a space of about two and a quarter square miles. To this is added a scene of activity, that reminds the spectator that he is within a commercial port, though 300 miles from the sea.

Several good inns, and many good taverns, are scattered over the city; but often, from the influx of strangers, ready accommodation is found difficult to procure. Provisions of every kind abound; two markets are held weekly." *Darby's Emigrant's guide, 1818.*

"The published accounts of this city are so exaggerated and out of all reason, that strangers are usually disappointed on visiting it. This, however, was not my case. I have been in

some measure tutored in American gasconade. When I am told that at a particular hotel there is *handsome* accommodation, I expect that they are one remove from very bad; if '*ele-
gant* entertainment,' I anticipate tolerable; if a person is '*a
clever* man,' that he is not absolutely a fool; and if a manufac-
tory is the '*first in the world*,' I expect, and have generally
found, about six men and three boys employed." *Fearon's
Sketches of America, 1818.*

"As every blessing has its attendant evil, the stone coal is
productive of considerable inconvenience from the smoke which
overhangs the town, and descends in fine dust which blackens
every object; even snow can scarcely be called white in Pitts-
burgh. The persons and dress of the inhabitants, in the in-
terior of the houses as well as the exterior, experience its
effect. The tall steeple of the court house, was once painted
white, but alas! how changed. Yet all this might be prevented
by some additional expense on the construction of the chimnies.
In the English manufacturing towns, a fine is imposed upon
those who do not consume their smoke. Incalculable would
be the advantage to this place, could such a regulation be
adopted." *Cramer's Navigator, 1817.*

"Upon the whole, I consider Pittsburgh, in every point of
view, to be a very important town; and have no doubt, although
its prosperity is now at a stand, and property if not declining,
is not increasing in value, that it will *gradually advance*; and
that the time must come when it will be an extensive and very
populous city. The present population is 10,000, made up from
all nations, and, of course, not free from the vices of each: this
indeed is but too apparent upon a very short residence." *Fearon's Sketches of America, 1818.*

United States Census

	1810	1820
United States.	7,239,903.....	9,637,999
Pennsylvania.	810,091.....	1,049,449
Allegheny county.....	25,317.....	34,921
Pittsburgh.	4,768.....	7,248

Business and Industries

“In 1813 there were five glass factories, three foundries, a new edge tool factory, Cowan’s New Rolling Mill, a new lock factory built by Patterson, two steam engine and boiler works, one steel factory and a goodly number of small concerns manufacturing various articles. In 1817 the city councils appointed a committee to collect and publish a list of all the large factories in the city. This was done perhaps to let the world know of the industry and thrift of Pittsburg, and is valuable because it is an official list and is to be relied upon. It must also be remembered that these figures represented the industries of Pittsburg when barely emerging from the panic of 1815-17, a financial depression that has scarcely been equalled in Western Pennsylvania in all its history.” *Boucher’s Century and a half of Pittsburg.*

“There are many good stores in Pittsburg, and a great trade is carried on with Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, &c.; exclusive of the carrying trade, and the number of boats that are always proceeding down the Ohio, with vast quantities of foreign merchandize, destined to Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, &c. The inhabitants send up the Alleghany, Monongahela, and their forks, whisky, cyder, bacon, apples, iron, and castings, glass and foreign merchandize; in return they receive many thousand bushels of salt from Onondago, and immense rafts from Alleghany and French creeks. The quantity of rafts imported into Pittsburg annually, is computed at 4,000,000 feet; average nine dollars per 1000 feet.” *Palmer’s Journal of travels in the United States and Canada, 1817.*

“The state of trade is at present dull; but that there is a great deal of business done must be evident from the quantity of ‘dry goods’ and ‘grocery stores,’ many of the proprietors of which have stocks as heavy as the majority of London retail dealers. They are literally stuffed with goods of English manufacture, consisting of articles of the most varied kind, from a man’s coat or lady’s gown, down to a whip or an oyster knife.” *Fearon’s Sketches of America, 1818.*

“It is difficult to form a judgment whether there is an opening in any of the present established businesses. One fact strongly in favour of the stability of this town is, *that there has not been a bankruptcy in it for three years!!!* a singular contrast this with New York, in which the last published list of insolvents contained upwards of 400 names.” *Fearon’s Sketches of America, 1818.*

“The principal manufacturing establishments are, a steam grist-mill, steam engine factory, slitting-mill, to which is attached a nail factory, the first of the kind in America; a cannon foundry, air furnace, cotton and woollen factories, two potteries, three breweries, &c.—There are four printing-offices, and two bookstores. A complete description of this interesting town would fill a volume.” *Brown’s Western gazetteer, 1817.*

“Two cotton factories, one woollen factory, one paper mill, two saw mills, and one flour mill, are all moved by steam, in this city and in its suburbs across the Monongahela. Four glass factories, two for flint, and two for green, are very extensive; and the productions of the former for elegance of workmanship, are scarcely surpassed by European manufacture. It is sent in many directions from this place; one of the proprietors assured us that Philadelphia receives a part, but the great outlet is down the Ohio.” *Thomas’s Travels through the western country in 1816.*

“Some of the . . . manufactories may be denominated first-rate. This remark applies particularly to the nail, steam-engine (high pressure) and glass establishments. I was astonished to witness such perfection on this side of the Atlantic, and especially in that part of America which a New Yorker supposes to be at the farther end of the world.

At Messrs. Page and Bakewell’s glass warehouse I saw chandeliers and numerous articles in cut glass of a very splendid description; among the latter was a pair of decanters, cut from a London pattern, the price of which will be eight guineas. It is well to bear in mind that the demand for these articles of elegant luxury lies *in the Western States!* the inhabitants of Eastern America being still importers from the ‘Old Country.’” *Fearon’s Sketches of America, 1818.*

“The glass establishment of Bakewell, Page & Bakewell was founded in 1808 and the building erected in 1811, on Water Street, above Grant, and, from the start, was devoted exclusively to the manufacture of white or flint glass. So excellent was the article produced that the manufacturers attained a fame, not only in all parts of the United States, but in Mexico and in many parts of Europe. No finer product could be found anywhere. If a stranger of prominence visited Pittsburgh he was taken with certainty to Bakewell’s glass-house.” *Wilson’s History of Pittsburg.*

“Perhaps of all the wonders of Pittsburg, the greatest is the glass factories. About twenty years have elapsed since the first glass-house was erected in that town, and at this moment every kind of glass, from a porter bottle or window pane, to the most elegant cut crystal glass, are now manufactured. There are four large glass-houses, in which are now manufactured, at least, to the amount of 200,000 dollars annually.” *Darby’s Emigrant’s guide, 1818.*

“Walter Forward, the great lawyer of Pittsburg in his day, had addressed a large audience in the court house on December 28, 1816. In speaking of the rapidly growing iron business of Pittsburg, he said, that the iron interests were then consuming about 1800 tons of pig iron; that the business employed about 150 hands, and the product was valued at \$250,000. Of wrought iron there was annually worked up about 2000 tons, the products from which were, according to the best estimates, worth about \$1,300,000.” *Boucher’s Century and a half of Pittsburg.*

“The first furnace or foundry in the town which had a permanent existence was established in 1803 by Joseph McClurg. This was the celebrated Fort Pitt foundry... Here were cast cannon that boomed over Lake Erie in the war of 1812 and thundered before Mexico in 1847. A large part of Commodore Perry’s equipment came from here.” *Magazine of western history, 1885.*

“The first rolling mill of Pittsburg was built by a Scotch-Irishman in 1811 and 1812. It was called the Pittsburg Rolling Mill... This extensive mill stood on the corner of Penn street and Cecil alley, and is referred to by early writers as the

Stackpole and Whiting mill. They were two Boston iron workers named respectively William Stackpole and Ruggles Whiting. They introduced nail cutting machines which both cut and headed the nails. They operated the mill during the hard times which followed the War of 1812, and strange to say, failed financially in 1819, when business of all kinds had somewhat revived." *Boucher's Century and a half of Pittsburg.*

"The slitting and rolling mill, together with the nail factory of *Stackpole & Whiting*, is moved by a steam engine of seventy-horse power. These we visited with much satisfaction. On entering the south-west door, the eye catches the majestic swing of the beam; and at the same instant, nine nailing-machines, all in rapid motion, burst on the view. Bewildered by the varying velocity of so many new objects, we stand astonished at this sublime effort of human ingenuity." *Thomas's Travels through the western country in 1816.*

"At the close of the first quarter of the nineteenth century Pittsburg had surpassed all other parts of the West in the production of nails. A patent nail machine had been introduced extensively, and it had revolutionized the manufacture. Some of the factories were built in connection with the rolling mills." *Boucher's Century and a half of Pittsburg.*

"The first rope-walk erected west of the Allegheny Mountains, was established in Pittsburgh in 1794, and was located on the ground now occupied by the Monongahela House. The business was carried on by Col. John Irwin and wife. . .

Immediately following the death of Col. Irwin, Mrs. Irwin gave her son an interest in the business; and it was carried on under the name and style of Mary and John Irwin.

In the year 1795 the works were removed to the square bounded by Liberty, Third, and Fourth Streets and Redoubt Alley. In view of the increasing demand for their products, and confined limits of this locality, the walk was removed in 1812 to the bank of the Allegheny River between Marbury Street and the point, where the entire rigging for Perry's fleet was manufactured. . . .

Mrs. Irwin, on account of her age, and loss of health, resolved to quit business, in view of which she disposed of her interest to her son, who, in accordance with his preconceived notions on the subject, commenced the erection, in Allegheny,

in 1813, of one of the most extensive works in the West, on the ten-acre out-lot bounded by the West Commons, Water Lane (now Western Avenue), out-lots Nos. 275, 29, and 30. It was known and designated as out-lot No. 276 in the 'Reserve Tract opposite Pittsburg.' Mr. Irwin successfully carried on the business until Jan. 1, 1835, when he associated with him his son Henry, under the name of John Irwin & Son." *Parke's Recollections of seventy years.*

"Mr. Charles Rosenbaum has established a shop for making Piano Fortes, which are of superior quality. They are equal in elegance of workmanship, and in tone, to any imported. We are happy to hear that his success meets his most flattering expectation." *Cramer's Almanack, 1816.*

"Knitting needle making has been commenced by Messrs. Frethy and Pratt. In New-York pin making is going on lively. It is hoped our females will be well supplied with these articles especially with the first." *Cramer's Navigator, 1817.*

"Trunks are made smartly by J. M. Sloan, who wants for this purpose deer skins with the hair on.

Stocking weaving, for want of encouragement, perhaps goes on but slowly. We see no reason why a stocking cannot be wove as cheap and as good here as in any other part of the world.

Brush-making. Mr. Blair conducts this business to great advantage and manufactures vast quantities of brushes. Much more could be done were the farmers more careful of their hogs' bristles." *Cramer's Navigator, 1817.*

Traveling Eastward

QUICK TRANSPORTATION.

“In the course of the present week, waggons have arrived at Pittsburgh, in *thirteen days from Philadelphia*, with loads of 3500 lbs. and upwards.” *Mercury, May 11, 1816.*

“Two good safe and easy Stages Will leave Pittsburgh for Philadelphia on the 27th or 28th inst. and will offer a pleasant conveyance for four persons on very accommodating terms. Apply at the Branch Bank on Second street or at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.” *Gazette, 1816.*

“Near Philadelphia, the single team of eight or nine horses is seen; in the lower parts of Maryland and Virginia. the light three-horse team is common; while in this country, the heavy Lancaster waggon, drawn by five or six horses, which vie in stature with the elephant, is continually before us. The extreme slowness of these overland sloops, often attracted our notice.” *Thomas's Travels through the western country in 1816.*

“Before the time of railroads between the east and west of the Allegheny mountains, the freight business to the Monongahela was carried on by means of the Conestoga road wagons drawn by six horses. By this way the freight to Pittsburgh was carried exclusively, but after the completion of the Pennsylvania canal, transportation was divided between the canal-boat and the wagon. As early as 1817 12,000 wagons, in twelve months, passed over the Allegheny mountains from Philadelphia and Baltimore, each with from four to six horses, carrying from thirtyfive to forty hundred weight. The cost was about \$7 per 100 weight, in some cases \$10. To transport one ton of freight between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, therefore, would cost about \$140, and in so doing two weeks, at least, of time would be consumed.” *Van Voorhis's Old and new Monongahela.*

“The standard wagon for heavy work was the ‘Conestoga.’ The bed was low in the center and high at each end. The lower part of the bed was painted blue. Above this was a red part about a foot wide which could be taken off when necessary, and these with the white canvas covering, made the patriotic tri-color of the American flag, though this was probably unintentional. Bells were often used in all seasons of the year though not strings of bells such as were afterwards used in sleighing. The wagoner’s bells were fastened to an iron bow above the hames on the horses and were pear shaped and very sweet toned. Perhaps they relieved the monotony of the long journey over the lonely pike.” *Boucher’s Century and a half of Pittsburg.*

“With the Conestoga wagons originated our modern ‘stogie’ cigars which have become so common in Pittsburg and which have been in recent years, sent from Pittsburg to every section of the Union. They were made in that day of pure home grown tobacco and being used very largely at first by the Conestoga wagoners, took the name ‘stogies’ which clings to them yet.” *Boucher’s Century and a half of Pittsburg.*

“There was almost a continuous stream of four or six horse wagons laden with merchandise, going west and returning with the product of the Ohio Valley to supply the eastern cities. These wagons journeyed mostly between Pittsburg and Philadelphia and Baltimore. The wagoners generally stopped at a wayside inn which was less expensive than at the inns in the villages. Wagoners cared little for style but demanded an abundance while the stage-coach passengers demanded both. The wagoner invariably slept on a bunk which he carried with him and which he laid on the floor of the big bar-room and office of the country hotel. Stage drivers and their passengers stopped at the best hotels and paid higher prices. For the purpose of feeding his horses in the public square, the wagoner carried a long trough which at night he fastened with special irons to the tongue of the wagon. . . An old gentleman told the writer that he had once seen 52 wagons in an unbroken line going towards Pittsburg on this pike. They were Conestoga wagons with great bowed beds covered with canvas, and none of them were drawn by less than four, while many of them had six horses. The old fashioned public square which kept them over night must have been a good sized one. The public squares on this turnpike were usually from three to four hun-

dred feet long and from two to three hundred feet wide. Some of the older villages had two squares separated a short distance from each other, but this was generally brought about by a rivalry among two factions when the town was first laid out." *Boucher's Century and a half of Pittsburg.*

"When a village was laid out along the pike there was usually a public square in its center, and at least two corners of this public square were set apart for taverns. This square generally called a diamond, was not intended as a place of ornament as it usually is now, but was for special purposes. There the wagons laden with freight stood over night, and as a general rule in all kinds of weather, the horses were blanketed, fed and bedded in the public square. Upon these wagons were transported nearly all the goods between Philadelphia and Pittsburg." *Boucher's Century and a half of Pittsburg.*

"An account has been furnished us by Mr. Alexander Thompson, who resides on the Turnpike road four miles and a half from Pittsburgh, from which it appears, that from the 1st of January, 1815 to the 31st of December 1815, inclusive, 5,800 road waggons, laden with merchandize &c. passed his farm for Pittsburgh. The greater part of these waggons returned loaded with cordage, salt petre, &c. to the east of the mountains.

The wagons with iron from the Juniata and other iron works, are not included in the above." *Gazette, Jan. 27, 1816.*

"Recurring to my old plan of estimation, I passed on my road from Chambersburgh to Pittsburgh, being 153 miles, one hundred and three stage-waggons, drawn by four and six horses, proceeding from Philadelphia and Baltimore to Pittsburgh,—seventy-nine from Pittsburgh to Baltimore and Philadelphia,—sixty-three waggons, with families, from the several places following:—twenty from Massachusetts,—ten from the district of Maine,—fourteen from Jersey,—thirteen from Connecticut,—two from Maryland,—one from Pennsylvania,—one from England,—one from Holland,—and one from Ireland; about two hundred persons on horseback,—twenty on foot,—one beggar, one family, with their waggon, returning from Cincinnati, entirely disappointed—a circumstance which, though rare, is by no means, as some might suppose, miraculous." *Fearon's Sketches of America, 1818.*

“Pittsburg is a cheap market for horses. . . travellers from the east, often quit their horses here, and take the river for New Orleans, &c.; and on the contrary, those from the west proceed eastward from this place, in stages. Thus, there are constantly a number of useful hackneys on sale. The mode of selling is by auction. The auctioneer rides the animal through the streets, proclaiming with a loud voice, the bid-dings that are made as he passes along, and when they reach the desired point, or when nobody bids more, he closes the bargain.

A complete equipment is, in the first place, a pacing horse, a blanket under the saddle, another upon it, and a pair of saddle-bags, with great-coat and umbrella strapped behind.

Women of advanced age, often take long journeys in this manner, without inconvenience. Yesterday I heard a lady mentioned familiarly (with no mark of admiration) who is coming from Tennessee, twelve hundred miles, to Pittsburg with an infant; preferring horseback to boating up the river.” *Birkbeck’s Notes on a journey in America, 1818.*

“The *horses*, in this place, are a much larger breed than those commonly raised in New-York; and as the utmost regularity in feeding and currying prevails, their appearance is well calculated to excite the admiration of strangers, from the eastward.” *Thomas’s Travels through the western country in 1816.*

“A common mode of selling horses is for the owner to gallop through the street, announcing the amount of his last bidding. I have witnessed several crying out, ‘twenty-five *dallars*,’ ‘twenty-five *dallars*,’ twenty-five *dallars*;’ and after half an hour’s exercise, they have been transferred, saddle, bridle, and all, to a new bidder, for twenty-five *dallars*, fifty *sants*.” *Fearon’s Sketches of America, 1818.*

Taverns

“A requisite of the old-fashioned wagon or stage town hotel or of the wayside inn was a large room used as an office and bar-room and as a sleeping place for the wagoners. In it was a large open fireplace which was abundantly supplied with wood in the early days, and later with coal. Around this, when the horses were cared for and the evening’s diversion was over, the wagoners spread their bunks in a sort of semi-circle with their feet to the fire, for they were said to be much subjected to rheumatism, and this position was taken as a preventative...Wagoners drove in all kinds of weather and the descent of a mountain or large hill was often attended with great danger, especially when it was covered with ice. The day’s journey of a regular wagoner when heavily laden, was rather less than over 20 miles, and 100 miles in a week was a fair average...The average load hauled was about 6,000 pounds for a six horse team. Sometimes four tons were put on, and even five tons which the wagoner boastfully called ‘a hundred hundred,’ were hauled, but these were rare exceptions.” *Boucher’s Century and a half of Pittsburg.*

Steamboats and River Traffic

“Many travellers and emigrants to this region, view the first samples of the mode of travelling in the western world, on the Allegany at Oleanne point, or the Monongahela at Brownsville. These are but the retail specimens. At Pittsburg, where these rivers unite, you have the thing in gross, and by wholesale. The first thing that strikes a stranger from the Atlantic, arrived at the boat-landing, is the singular, whimsical, and amusing spectacle, of the varieties of water-craft, of all shapes and structures. There is the stately barge, of the size of a large Atlantic schooner, with its raised and outlandish looking deck. . . . Next there is the keel-boat, of a long, slender, and elegant form, and generally carrying from fifteen to thirty tons. . . . Next in order are the Kentucky flats, or in the vernacular phrase, ‘broad-horns,’ a species of ark, very nearly resembling a New England pig-stye. They are fifteen feet wide, and from forty to one hundred feet in length, and carry from twenty to seventy tons. Some of them, that are called family-boats, and used by families in descending the river, are very large and roomy, and have comfortable and separate apartments, fitted up with chairs, beds, tables and stoves. It is no uncommon spectacle to see a large family, old and young, servants, cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, fowls, and animals of all kinds, bringing to recollection the cargo of the ancient ark, all embarked, and floating down on the same bottom. Then there are what the people call ‘covered sleds,’ or ferry-flats, and Allegany-skiffs, carrying from eight to twelve tons. In another place are pirogues of from two to four tons burthen, hollowed sometimes from one prodigious tree, or from the trunks of two trees united, and a plank rim fitted to the upper part. There are common skiffs, and other small craft, named, from the manner of making them, ‘dug-outs,’ and canoes hollowed from smaller trees. . . . You can scarcely imagine an abstract form in which a boat can be built, that in some part of the Ohio or Mississippi you will not see, actually in motion. . . .

This variety of boats, so singular in form, and most of them apparently so frail, is destined in many instances to voyages of from twelve hundred to three thousand miles.”
Flint's Recollections of the last ten years, 1826.

"I reached Olean, on the source of the Alleghany River, early in 1818, while the snow was yet upon the ground, and had to wait several weeks for the opening of that stream. I was surprised to see the crowd of persons, from various quarters, who had pressed to this point, waiting for the opening of the navigation.

It was a period of general migration from the East to the West. Commerce had been checked for several years by the war with Great Britain. Agriculture had been hindered by the raising of armies, and a harassing warfare both on the seaboard and the frontiers; and manufactures had been stimulated to an unnatural growth, only to be crushed by the peace. Speculation had also been rife in some places, and hurried many gentlemen of property into ruin. Banks exploded, and paper money flooded the country.

The fiscal crisis was indeed very striking. The very elements seemed leagued against the interests of agriculture in the Atlantic States, where a series of early and late frosts, in 1816 and 1817, had created quite a panic, which helped to settle the West.

I mingled in this crowd, and, while listening to the anticipations indulged in, it seemed to me that the war had not, in reality, been fought for 'free trade and sailors' rights' where it commenced, but to gain a knowledge of the world beyond the Alleghanies.

Many came with their household stuff, which was to be embarked in arks and flat boats. The children of Israel could scarcely have presented a more motley array of men and women, with their 'kneading troughs' on their backs, and their 'little ones,' than were there assembled, on their way to the new land of promise.

To judge by the tone of general conversation, they meant, in their generation, to plough the Mississippi Valley from its head to its foot. There was not an idea short of it. What a world of golden dreams was there!

I took passage on the first ark that attempted the descent for the season. This ark was built of stout planks, with the lower seams caulked, forming a perfectly flat basis on the water. It was about thirty feet wide and sixty long, with gunwales of some eighteen inches. Upon this was raised a structure of posts and boards about eight feet high, divided into rooms for cooking and sleeping, leaving a few feet space in front and rear, to row and steer. The whole was covered by a flat roof,

which formed a promenade, and near the front part of this deck were two long 'sweeps,' a species of gigantic oars, which were occasionally resorted to in order to keep the unwieldy vessel from running against islands or dangerous shores.

We went on swimmingly, passing through the Seneca reservation, where the picturesque costume of the Indians seen on shore served to give additional interest to scenes of the deepest and wildest character. Every night we tied our ark to a tree, and built a fire on shore. Sometimes we narrowly escaped going over falls, and once encountered a world of labor and trouble by getting into a wrong channel. I made myself as useful and agreeable as possible to all. I had learned to row a skiff with dexterity during my residence on Lake Dunmore, and turned this art to account by taking the ladies ashore, as we floated on with our ark, and picked up specimens while they culled shrubs and flowers. In this way, and by lending a ready hand at the 'sweeps' and at the oars whenever there was a pinch, I made myself agreeable. The worst thing we encountered was rain, against which our rude carpentry was but a poor defence. We landed at everything like a town, and bought milk, and eggs, and butter. Sometimes the Seneca Indians were passed, coming up stream in their immensely long pine canoes. There was perpetual novelty and freshness in this mode of wayfaring. The scenery was most enchanting. The river ran high, with a strong spring current, and the hills frequently rose in most picturesque cliffs.

1818. I do not recollect the time consumed in this descent. We had gone about three hundred miles, when we reached Pittsburgh. It was the 28th of March when we landed at this place, which I remember because it was my birthday. And I here bid adieu to the kind and excellent proprietor of the ark, L. Pettiborne, Esq., who refused to receive any compensation for my passage, saying, prettily, that he did not know how they could have got along without me.

I stopped at one of the best hotels, kept by a Mrs. McCullough, and, after visiting the manufactories and coal mines, hired a horse, and went up the Monongahela Valley, to explore its geology as high as Williamsport. The rich coal and iron beds of this part of the country interested me greatly; I was impressed with their extent, and value, and the importance which they must eventually give to Pittsburgh. After returning from this trip, I completed my visits to the various workshops and foundries, and to the large glass-works of Bakewell and of O'Hara.

I was now at the head of the Ohio River, which is formed by the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela. My next step was to descend this stream; and, while in search of an ark on the borders of the Monongahela, I fell in with a Mr. Brigham, a worthy person from Massachusetts, who had sallied out with the same view. We took passage together on one of these floating houses, with the arrangements of which I had now become familiar. I was charmed with the Ohio; with its scenery, which was every moment shifting to the eye; and with the incidents of such a novel voyage." *Schoolcraft's Thirty years with the Indian tribes.*

"I have seen a pleasant anecdote of one of these (vessels, recorded in the Picture of Cincinnati, published at Cincinnati,) she had entered a port in the Mediterranean, and when the captain presented his papers, the examining officer read in his clearance, Pittsburg, state of Pennsylvania, 'Pittsburg, Pennsylvania,' said he, 'there is no such port; your papers must be forged; here is some deception or piracy; we shall detain your papers and ship till we see farther into this.' The American captain tried for some time, in vain, to convince him; till by the aid of the American consul and a map, he reluctantly admitted the possibility of there being such a place, from which a ship could be navigated, although two thousand miles from the ocean." *Palmer's Journal of travels in the United States, 1818.*

"A company, stiled the 'Ohio steam boat company,' has lately been formed, who intend building steam boats to run between this place and the Falls of Ohio. The dimensions of the boats will be 100 feet keel and 20 feet beam. They contemplate having two running this fall or winter, 1815-6...

This line of Steam Boats, though not attached to those belonging to the Mississippi Steam Boat Company, will form a chain of conveyance from New Orleans to this place, which must result very much to the advantage and prosperity of Pittsburg and intermediate towns." *Cramer's almanack, 1816.*

"Steam-boat, ark, Kentucky, barge, and keel-boat building, is carried on to a considerable extent. Sea vessels have been built here, but the navigation is too far from the sea, and attended with too much hazard for it to answer. The following vessels, besides steam-boats, have been built at Pittsburg

and on its rivers: *ships*, Pittsburg, Louisiana, General Butler, and Western Trader; *brigs*, Dean, Black Walnut, Monongahela Farmer, and Ann Jean; *schooners*, Amity, Alleghany, and Conquest, (*navigator*).” *Palmer’s Journal of travels in the United States and Canada, 1817.*

“The *steam-boat navigation*, we are assured, is a losing concern. The newspapers have announced the hopes of our western citizens, and the editors now appear to be careful to conceal their disappointments. Two large vessels of this description are lying near the *Point*, which have not justified public expectations. Captain FRENCH, of *Brownsville*, (fifty miles by water up the Monongahela and thirty-five by land) has built two vessels of this kind, which it is said have succeeded best.” *Thomas’s Travels through the western country in 1816.*

“The best mode perhaps in descending the Ohio, in time of low water, is in keel boats. . . Merchants are beginning to prefer this method for safety and expedition; and instead of purchasing boats and taking charge of them themselves, they get their goods freighted down from Pittsburgh in keel boats by the persons who make them, and who make it their business to be prepared, with good boats and experienced hands for such engagements.” *Cramer’s Navigator, 1817.*

“The manners of the boatmen are as strange as their language. Their peculiar way of life has given origin not only to an appropriate dialect, but to new modes of enjoyment, riot, and fighting. Almost every boat, while it lies in the harbour has one or more fiddles scraping continually aboard, to which you often see the boatmen dancing. There is no wonder that the way of life which the boatmen lead, in turn extremely indolent, and extremely laborious; for days together requiring little or no effort, and attended with no danger, and then on a sudden, laborious and hazardous, beyond Atlantic navigation; generally plentiful as it respects food, and always so as it regards whiskey, should always have seductions that prove irresistible to the young people that live near the banks of the river. . . And yet with all these seductions for the eye and the imagination, no life is so slavish, none so precarious and dangerous. In no employment do the hands so wear out. After the lapse of so very short a period since these waters have been

navigated in this way, at every bend, and every high point of the river, you are almost sure to see, as you stop for a moment, indications of the 'narrow house;' the rude monument, the coarse memorial, carved on an adjoining tree by a brother boatman, which marks that an exhausted boatman there yielded his breath, and was buried." *Flint's Recollections of the last ten years, 1826.*

"Three steamers were built at Pittsburgh in 1816, the 'Franklin,' one hundred and twenty-five tons, by Messrs. Shiras and Cromwell; the 'Oliver Evans,' seventy-five tons, by George Evans; and the 'Harriet,' forty tons, by a Mr. Armstrong of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. . . . Up to 1816 grave doubts existed as to the practicability of navigating the Ohio by steam-boats. A gentleman who in that year, with others, long watched the futile efforts of a stern wheeler to ascend the Horsetail ripple, five miles below Pittsburgh, afterwards wrote that the unanimous conclusion of the company was that 'such a contrivance might do for the Mississippi. . . . but that we of Ohio must wait for some more happy century of invention.'" *Magazine of western history, 1885.*

THE STEAMBOAT FRANKLIN

"The elegant steam-boat Franklin, was launched from the shipyard at the Point, in this city, on Wednesday last." *Mercury, April 20, 1816.*

"The Steam Boat Franklin, burden 140 tons, was launched from the Point Ship Yard, on Wednesday morning last. The Franklin is owned by a company of gentlemen in this city, and is intended as a regular trader between here and New Orleans. The engine for this boat is constructed on Bolton and Watt's plan, improved by Mr. Arthurs of this place." *Gazette, April 20, 1816.*

Maysville, Dec. 24, 1816.

"The undersigned passengers in the Steam Boat Franklin, from Pittsburgh, feel it a just tribute due to the proprietors and captain, to express publicly their approbation of the very handsome manner in which they have been entertained. Her accommodations, speed and safety, as well as the polite atten-

tion of Captain Cromwell, are such as will always insure a decided preference.

Chas. Savage, *Massachusetts*.

J. P. Cambridge, *M. D. Philadelphia*.

Tho. Sloo, *Cincinnati*.

John Trimble, *Kentucky*.

Geo. P. Turrence, *Cincinnati*.

Robert J. Baron, *London*.

W. R. Ord, *London*.

Louis Caenon, *France*.

J. W. Simonton, *Philadelphia*.

Daniel Lewis, *New York*.

The beautiful Steam Boat above named passed by this place on Tuesday last." *Commonwealth*, Jan. 6, 1817.

INTERESTING TO THE WESTERN PUBLIC

"On the 30th December, the steamboat Oliver Evans, departed from this city for New-Orleans, laden with about forty tons freight and forty passengers, and drew but thirty inches water, which is without doubt less than ever known. . . Her length is one hundred and twenty feet and beam fourteen feet nine inches. She ascended the Allegheny when it was high and rapid, at the rate of five miles per hour, and passed over the ripple at Wainright's island, at such a rate as to cause people on the shore to walk, briskly, to keep pace with her, and there remains no doubt but that she is much the fastest vessel ever exhibited here." *Mercury*, Jan. 4, 1817.

THE STEAMBOAT HARRIET

"We had, on Tuesday last, the pleasure of a sail in the new steam boat Harriett of *Pittsburgh*, owned by Mr. Joshua Armitage. She is designed as a regular trader between this place and New-Orleans. She is supposed to carry forty to sixty tons. Her engine and machinery were built by Mr. J. Arthurs. They are simple in their construction, and proved very complete in their operation. She ascended the Allegheny, which was high and rapid, at about the rate of three miles an hour; and ascended the rapid ripple at Wainright's island, with perfect ease.—We feel happy in being able to announce this effort of individual enterprize. It is the harbinger of the general introduction of steam boat navigation on the western waters—and the day is not far distant when *individuals* as

well as *companies* will embark in such useful improvements." *Mercury, Dec. 14, 1816.*

THE STEAMBOAT DISPATCH

Stubenville, May 31, 1816.

"The steam boat Dispatch, Capt. Bruce, arrived at this place on Tuesday evening last about 6 o'clock, from Cincinnati, and departed next morning for Pittsburgh.—This is the same boat that the Kentucky papers made so much noise about as having been stopped and ordered off from New-Orleans without a cargo, by the agents of Fulton and Livingston. The Dispatch is a remarkable sailor, having beat the Aetna seven days in the run from Natchez to the Falls. She made her passage in 24 days, while the Aetna was 31 days.—The Dispatch has 24 passengers on board from Cincinnati, and has been 10 days on her passage from Cincinnati to Stubenville. Capt. Bruce reports that in his passage from Natchez to the Falls he counted over 2000 boats floating down the river, and this in the day time only; others might have passed him in the night which he did not observe." *Mercury, May 11, 1816.*

THE STEAMBOAT VESUVIUS

"We are sorry to state that the beautiful Steam Boat Vesuvius, launched about two years ago at this place, has been burned to the water's edge, at New-Orleans. The Vesuvius was freighted with a valuable cargo of dry goods and other commodities. The fire broke out about 12 o'clock the night previous to her intended departure. As she lay in the middle of the stream, no assistance could be afforded her, and all the property on board fell a prey to the flames." *Commonwealth, Aug. 6, 1816.*

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAMER

"We are on the eve of one of the greatest experiments, which has been undertaken during the present age. A Steam boat is about to brave the Atlantic, and cross from N. Y. to Russia. The consequences of this enterprize who will predict? It may open a new aera in the art of navigation. It may dispense with the lagging and variable agency of winds and waves. It may bring the two worlds nearer together—it may shorten the passage from 25 to 15 days. A first experiment is everything, who does not wish it success?" *Gazette, Aug. 23, 1816.*

“We have heard it doubted (says the Virginia Patriot) whether the steam-boat soon to leave New York for Russia, will have sails; or those who go in it will venture to trust themselves to the efficacy of steam alone. If without sails (though Columbus deserves more credit,) those who first cross the Atlantic in a steam-boat will be entitled to a great portion of applause. In a few years we expect such trips will be common. . .

Bold was the man, the first who dared to brave,
In fragile bark, the wild, perfidious wave:

and bold will they be who first make a passage to Europe in a steam boat. Jason crept along by the shore: Not so these adventurers: they will have

No port to cheer them on the restless wave.”

Gazette, Sept. 3, 1816.

Ferries and Bridges

“Between 1764 and 1819 the only means of crossing these streams, at Pittsburg, was by way of ferries. The first of these, it is believed, was operated from the foot of Ferry street, Pittsburg to the opposite shore, and this was the origin of the name ‘Ferry street’ . . . Early in the nineteenth century a ferry was established from the mouth of Liberty street, called ‘Jones Ferry.’ Foot passengers desiring to cross the river employed skiffs, while stock was taken over on flat-boats. Such boats were pushed by means of poles, at low stages of water, and by oars in high water periods. ” *Boucher’s Century and a half of Pittsburg.*

“The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends opening a new Ferry on the Monongahela River, where he now lives, a few steps East of the mouth of Wood-street, which will co-operate with Mr. Beltzhoover’s new house on the opposite side of the river, kept by Mr. Robert Wilson. He has been careful to provide himself with good new crafts, and also good trusty ferrymen. He expects to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may please to favor him with their custom. As he is determined there shall be no detention at the ferry, those wishing to cross the river on the evening before the Market-day can be accommodated with storage for their marketing free of charge. He intends keeping a supply of the best Liquors. He flatters himself that his strict attention to business will insure him a sufficient supply of the public patronage.

WM. RALSTON,

Pittsburgh, March 20.

N. B. Those wishing to take their Ferrage by the year, can have an opportunity of engaging with him at any time.

W. R.”

Commonwealth, March 20, 1816.

STEAM BOAT FERRY

A meeting will be held at E. Carr’s Tavern, in Water Street, on Wednesday evening, 3d April, at 7 o’clock, on or-

ganizing a Company to establish a Steam Ferry,—Those persons interested in preserving the present advantages of the western section of the City from being wrested out of their hands, by the injudicious scite chosen by the Legislature for the Monongahela Bridge, are particularly requested to attend. *Gazette, March 30, 1816.*

“The first steps taken towards the erection of bridges at Pittsburgh were as early as 1810. A charter was granted by the Legislature on the 20th of March of that year for two bridges, one over the Monongahela and the other over the Allegheny; but circumstances interfered to prevent their erection for several years. The bridge charter was allowed to lapse, but a new one was granted by the Legislature February 17, 1816, which was signed by the governor May 31, 1816. A company organized under this charter July 8, 1816. The bridges were constructed and opened to the public for traffic, the Monongahela in 1818 and the Allegheny in 1820.” *Warner’s History of Allegheny county.*

At an election held on the 10th instant for officers for the Monongahela Bridge Company, the following persons were unanimously elected:

President—Wm. Wilkins.

Managers.

James Ross, Oliver Ormsby, David Pride, Christian Latschaw, George Anshutz, Thomas Baird, Wm. M’Candless, Philip Gilland, James S. Stevenson, Benj. Page, Jacob Beltzhoover, Fred’k Wendt.

Treasurer—John Thaw

Clerk—John Thaw

Commonwealth, June 25, 1816.

The Newspapers

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Printed by John Scull, corner of Market and Front Streets. The Gazette was published every Saturday morning at three dollars per annum. Later in the year the Gazette was published on Tuesdays and Fridays.

“On the 1st of August, 1816, John Scull, the veteran editor, relinquished the publication of the Pittsburg Gazette. He was succeeded by Morgan Neville in the editorship of that journal, and his son, John I. Scull, became associated with Mr. Neville.” *Wilson's History of Pittsburg.*

“‘The Pittsburgh Gazette’ under the original proprietor, Mr. John Scull, was the first establishment of the kind, west of the mountains. On its first appearance, it was viewed as a meteor of the moment, whose existence would terminate with the second or third number; and the idea of deriving a subsistence from its publication, was classed among the chimeras of a too sanguine temper. Our country was then a ‘howling wilderness,’ and the Ohio, whose fair bosom is now covered with the ‘white sails of commerce,’ was then disturbed only by the yell of the savage, who lay ambushed on its bank, or glided over its surface, in his solitary canoe. But these obstacles, though disheartening, were not sufficient to destroy the enterprise of the Editor. He had turned his back on civilization and comforts of his native place; he had deliberately subjected himself to the inconveniences of emigration, and his was not the ardour to be damped at the outset. . . . He became a citizen of Pittsburgh, when it was little more than an Indian village; his interests grew with its growth; he saw it rise into a manufacturing town; he has heard it emphatically called the ‘Birmingham of America;’ and finally, he has the triumphant satisfaction, of beholding in his own days, the village of the desert, changed into the city of the west. He has succeeded even beyond his expectations; he has run his moderate, unostentatious course. The patronage he has received, was sufficient for his desires; his editorial life here ends; with feelings acutely

sensible of the favors he has received, he now relinquishes to his son and successor the 'Pittsburgh Gazette,' unstained by corruption, and free from venality, but ever firm, he trusts, in supporting our palladium, the freedom of the Press." *Gazette, Aug. 9, 1816.*

THE COMMONWEALTH

Printed every Tuesday morning by C. Colerick for S. Douglas & Co. in Diamond Alley, between Market and Wood Streets.

THE PITTSBURGH MERCURY

"'The Pittsburgh Mercury,' is published every Saturday, at the new brick building, in Liberty-street, at the head of Wood-street, opposite the Octagon Church; where the subscribers, advertising customers, and other friends of the establishment, are respectfully invited to call." *Mercury, Oct. 19, 1816.*

"The kind of news material found in the columns of papers of those days is entirely different from the style of material found today. Local news is rarely ever given in the papers of an early day. As a rule the subscriber read but one paper and local news could be handed around by gossip from one neighbor to another, and what the subscriber demanded in his paper was foreign news that he could gain in no other way. The founding of new enterprises, marriages, or deaths of prominent citizens, etc. found no place in the pioneer newspaper. European news necessarily nearly two months old, long articles on the management of public affairs, controversies carried on from week to week between rival exponents on different theories, essays on morality and amateur poetry, fill up the columns of nearly all the early newspapers of Western Pennsylvania. . . . Their value to those who would learn of early local history is found chiefly in the advertisements and from these. . . . one may gather some important information concerning Pittsburgh's early days." *Boucher's Century and a half of Pittsburg.*

Churches

First Presbyterian Church

"In [1785] a bill was introduced into the Legislative Assembly, at Philadelphia, to incorporate a 'Presbyterian Congregation in Pittsburgh, at this time under the care of the Rev. Samuel Barr,' which, after much delay, was finally passed on the twenty-ninth of September, 1787. The Penns gave the site for this church. . .

In the Spring of 1811 Reverend Francis Herron became the pastor of the First Church, which the year before had had a membership of sixty-five. Dr. Herron's salary was six hundred dollars per annum. For thirty-nine years he labored ceaselessly and wisely for the church and congregation. In 1817 the church was enlarged, and the membership steadily increased." *Killikelly's History of Pittsburgh.*

Second Presbyterian Church

"The Second Presbyterian Church was organized. . . in 1804, by those members of the First Church to whom the methods used, regarding the services in the First Church, were unsatisfactory. The next year Dr. Nathaniel Snowden took charge of the congregation which worshiped. . . in the Court House and other places, public and private. Dr. John Boggs came, but remained only a short time. He was replaced by the Rev. Mr. Hunt, in 1809. The first edifice, on Diamond alley, near Smithfield street, was built in 1814." *Killikelly's History of Pittsburgh.*

East Liberty Presbyterian Church

"Mr. Jacob Negley, whose wife had been a Miss Winebiddle, and consequently, inherited much real estate, controlled practically what is now known as East Liberty Valley, in the early days, called Negleystown. He was largely instrumental . . . in erecting a small frame school building at what subsequently became the corner of Penn and South Highland avenues. This was for the accommodation of the children of the district, as well as his own. It was. . . a long distance to the

then established churches, and Mr. Negley very often, for the benefit of the neighborhood, invited some minister passing through, or one from one of the other churches, to preach in his own house and later in the school house. In 1819 the little school house was torn down to make way for a church building." *Killikelly's History of Pittsburgh.*

Reformed Presbyterian Church

"The First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, long afterwards known as the 'Oak Alley Church,' was organized in 1799. Rev. John Black, an Irishman of considerable intellectual force, who had been graduated from the University of Glasgow, was its first pastor. . . He included, in his ministry, all societies of the same persuasion in Western Pennsylvania. He preached here until his death on October 25, 1849." *Boucher's Century and a half of Pittsburg.*

Roman Catholic Church

"The number of Catholics prior to 1800, in what is now Allegheny county, must have been very small. They were visited occasionally by missionaries traveling westward. . . [These] priests, ministering to a few scattered families, celebrating Mass in private houses, fill up the long interval between the chapel of the 'Assumption of the Blessed Virgin of the Beautiful River' in Fort Duquesne, and 'Old St. Patrick's Church,' which was begun in 1808.

Rev. Wm. F. X. O'Brien, the first pastor, was ordained in Baltimore, 1808, and came to Pittsburg in November of the same year, and at once devoted himself to the erection of. . . 'Old St. Patrick's.' It stood at the corner of Liberty and Washington streets, at the head of Eleventh street, in front of the new Union Station. . . The structure was of brick, plain in design and modest in size, about fifty feet in length and thirty in width. Rt. Rev. Michael Egan dedicated the Church in August 1811, and the dedication was the occasion of the first visit of a Bishop to this part of the State." *St. Paul's Cathedral record.*

Protestant Episcopal Church

"The building of the first Trinity Church was begun about the time it was organized and chartered, 1805. It occupied a triangular lot at the corner of Sixth, Wood and Liberty streets.

It was built in an oval form that it might more nearly conform to the shape of the three cornered lot and for this reason was generally known as the 'round church.' Rev. Taylor in his latter years became known as 'Father' Taylor. He remained with the church as its rector until 1817, when he resigned." *Boucher's Century and a half of Pittsburg.*

First German United Evangelical Protestant Church

"When John Penn, jr., and John Penn presented land to the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches of Pittsburgh they, at the same time, deeded the same amount to the already organized German Evangelical congregation; the land given to them was bounded by Smithfield street, Sixth avenue, Miltenberger and Strawberry alleys. No church was built on this grant, however, until some time between 1791-94, and it was of logs. This was . . . replaced in 1833 by a large brick building, which had the distinction of a cupola, in which the first church bell in Pittsburgh was hung." *Killikelly's History of Pittsburgh.*

Methodist Episcopal Church

"In June, 1810, a lot was purchased for the first [Methodist] church built in the city. It was situated on Front street, now First street, nearly opposite . . . the present Monongahela House. The erection of a church was commenced at once, for on August 26th of that year Bishop Asbury preached on the foundation of it. His journal says: 'Preached on the foundation of the new chapel to about five hundred souls. I spoke again at 5 o'clock to about twice as many. The society here is lively and increasing in numbers.' The building was a plain brick structure, 30 x 40 feet. We do not know certainly when it was completed, but probably in the autumn of 1810.

In this church the society continued to worship in peace and prosperity for eight years. But near the close of this period it had become too small, and a new and larger one became a necessity. Consequently, in May, 1817, three lots were purchased on the corner of Smithfield and Seventh streets, and the erection of a larger church commenced. It was completed the following year." *Warner's History of Allegheny county.*

Baptist Church

"The first church of this denomination in Pittsburg was organized in April, 1812, when the city had about five thousand

people. It was an independent organization and included about six families with perhaps not more than twelve people in all who had come from New England. The chief organizer and pastor was Rev. Edward Jones, also from New England. The society was too poor then to build a church, but worshiped in private houses and in rented halls." *Boucher's Century and a half of Pittsburg.*

Schools

“Robert Steele, who afterward became a Presbyterian preacher, opened a school in Pittsburg in January, 1803, at his house on Second street. . . His rates were four dollars per quarter. In 1803, a teacher named Carr opened a school for both boys and girls. The next year he advertised that his school was moved to larger quarters over Dubac’s store, where he probably taught till 1808, when he opened a boarding school for boys. In 1818 he removed his school to Third street where Mrs. Carr ‘instructed young ladies in a separate room in the usual branches, and in all kinds of needle work.’ William Jones began a school in 1804, and charged but two dollars per quarter for tuition. In February, 1808, Samuel Kingston opened a school in a stone house on Second street. . . A teacher named Graham opened a school on Second street, using the room formerly occupied by Mr. Kingston, in which he proposed to give his pupils an English and classical education on moderate terms. The advertisement stated that Mrs. Graham would at the same time open a school for ‘young ladies’ in an adjoining room, and that she would instruct them in all branches of an English education and in needle work. In 1811 Thomas Hunt opened a school ‘for the instruction of females exclusively.’ The hours he advertised were from 8 to 12 a. m., and from 2 to 5 p. m. . . In the same year this advertisement appears: ‘Messrs. Chute and Noyes’ evening school commences the first of October next. They also propose on Sabbath morning, the 22 instant, to open a Sunday morning school to commence at the hour of eight a. m., and continue until ten. They propose to divide the males and females into separate departments. The design of the school is to instruct those who wish to attend, the Catechism and hear them read the Holy Scriptures. No pecuniary compensation is desired, a consciousness of doing good will be an ample reward.’ In 1812 John Brevost opened a French school, and with his wife and daughter opened a boarding school in connection with it in 1814. Their terms were, ‘for reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, history and geography, with the use of maps, globes, etc., \$8.00 quarterly. Playing on the piano, \$10.00 quarterly; vocal music, \$5.00 quarterly. Drawing and painting of flowers,

\$6.00 quarterly. French language, \$5.00 quarterly. Boarding \$37.00, payable in advance. Dancing, books, materials, drawing, sewing, bed and bedding to be paid for separately or furnished by parents.' Mrs. Gazzam had opened a seminary for young ladies by this time, and advertised its removal to Fifth street. Her pupils were instructed in the elementary studies of an English education, and in needle work at four dollars per quarter. She taught them to cut, make and repair their clothes. The pupils were permitted to visit their homes once each week, but no young men were allowed to visit them unless attended by a servant. She boarded them for \$125 per year. The two sisters, Miss Anna and Arabella Watts, instructed young ladies solely in needle work. In almost all schools needle work was a requisite part of the education of young women. In fact it was considered the all important part of a woman's training and not infrequently other branches were taught if required, or if thought necessary." *Boucher's Century and a half of Pittsburg.*

CITY ACADEMY

"The subscriber, respectfully informs his fellow citizens, and others, that he has happily secured the co-operation of Mr. Edward Jones—hopes their most sanguine expectations, relative to his seminary, will be fully justified.

All the most important branches of education, taught as in the best academies, on either side the Atlantick.—Mathematics in general, as in the city of *Edinburgh*.—During four years, the subscriber taught the only Mathematical school in the capital of New-Hampshire.

A class of young gentlemen will shortly commence the study of Navigation, Gunnery, Bookkeeping, Geography and English grammar. George Forrester." *Mercury, May 18, 1816.*

THE LANCASTER SCHOOL,

"Will continue at the room where it is now kept in Market street. In addition to the common branches of reading, orthography, etc., the teacher gives lessons in English grammar, geography and Book-keeping. Penmanship is taught on a most approved system at all hours.

To those who are acquainted with this mode of instructing children, its superior excellence need not be pointed out, and such as have never seen a school on this plan in actual opera-

tion, and are not intimately conversant with its theory, are invited (if they have the curiosity) to visit the institution in Market street; where, although the number of pupils is small, yet the school will afford a sufficient illustration of the Lancaster system to convince the most incredulous that 500 or even 1000 pupils by the aid of this wonderful invention, may be taught with prodigious facility by a single teacher." *Commonwealth, April 3, 1816.*

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

"The first charter to an institution of learning west of the mountains granted by the legislature of Pennsylvania, February 28, 1787, created the Pittsburg Academy. The school was in existence earlier than this. . .

The principals of the academy from the very beginning were men of high attainments, some of them attaining great distinction. George Welch, the first principal, took office April 13, 1789. Rev. Robert Steele, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. John Taylor, Mr. Hopkins and James Mountain successively were at the head of the academy. From 1807 to 1810, Rev. Robert Patterson, of excellent fame, successfully carried on the work. He was succeeded in the latter year by Rev. Joseph Stockton, author of the 'Western Calculator' and 'Western Spelling Book,' who continued in office until the re-incorporation of the academy as the Western University of Pennsylvania, in 1819." *Boucher's Century and a half of Pittsburg.*

Libraries

"It was not. . . until the fall of 1813, that the question of a community Library took definite shape, when in response to the efforts 'of many leading and progressive citizens,' there was organized 'The Pittsburgh Library Company.' On the evening of November 27, 1813, about 40 representative people assembled in the spacious 'bar room' of the 'Green Tree Inn,' at the northwest corner of Fifth and Wood streets, where the First National Bank now stands, and took the initiative in the formation of Pittsburgh's first real public library. . . Its first president was the Rev. Francis Herron, for 40 years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The secretary was Aquila M. Bolton, 'land broker and conveyancer.' The treasurer was Col. John Spear. . . Quite a sum of money was subscribed by citizens generally for the purchase of books, while many valuable

volumes were either contributed or loaned by members. Messrs. Baldwin, O'Hara, Wilkins and Forward being especially mentioned for their generosity in this connection. The first headquarters of the library were in rooms 'on Second street, opposite Squire Robert Graham's office,' who at that time dispensed even handed justice at the northeast corner of Market and Second streets. Here the library remained until the county commissioners set aside a commodious room in the Court House for its use." *A. L. Hardy, in Gazette-Times, 1913.*

"The triennial meeting of the shareholders [of the Pittsburgh Library Company] was convened at their new library room, in Second street, opposite Squire Graham's office, at six o'clock, Monday evening, December thirtieth, 1816. The following gentlemen were then elected by ballot to serve as a Board of Directors for the ensuing three years, viz: George Poe, president; Aquila M. Bolton, secretary; Lewis Bollman, treasurer; James Lea, Benjamin Bakewell, Robert Patterson, Walter Forward, Alexander Johnson, jr., William Eichbaum, jr., Benjamin Page, Alexander McClurg, J. P. Skelton, Ephraim Pentland, Charles Avery, J. R. Lambdin, directors." *Killikelly's History of Pittsburgh.*

"It has been published, that the *Library* of this city contains two thousand volumes. Through the politeness of J. Armstrong, the librarian, I gained admittance, and having examined the catalogue, am enabled to state that the whole collection is only about five hundred volumes. The books, however, are well chosen, and of the best editions. How the error originated is of no consequence except to him who made it." *Thomas's Travels through the western country in 1816.*

The New Books of 1816

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|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Austen. Emma. | Moore. Elegy on Sheridan. |
| Byron. Childe Harold (Canto III). | Irish melodies. |
| The dream. | Peacock. Headlong Hall. |
| Hebrew melodies. | Scott. Antiquary. |
| Parisina. | Black dwarf. |
| Prisoner of Chillon. | Guy Mannering. |
| Siege of Corinth. | Lord of the Isles. |
| Coleridge. Christabel. | Old Mortality. |
| Crabbe. Dictionary of English | Shelley. Alastor. |
| synonymes. | Southey. Carmen triumphale. |
| D'Israeli. Character of James I. | Wordsworth. Poems. |
| Goethe. Italianische reise. | White doe of Rylstone. |
| Hunt. A story of Rimini. | |

The Theatre

“There were in 1808 two dramatic societies in Pittsburg that were important enough to receive notice in the newspapers. The one was composed of law students and young lawyers and the other was composed of mechanics. The object of these societies was to study the poets and dramatic literature and to give public performances in the court house. William Wilkins . . . was a member and took a leading part in the entertainments given by these societies. There was no way for theatrical companies from the East to reach Pittsburg prior to 1817, save by the state road, which was scarcely passable for a train of pack horses, yet they came even as early as 1808 and performed in a small room, which was secured for them when the court room was occupied. In 1812 a third dramatic society called the Thespian Society was organized among the young men and young women of Pittsburg.

The society numbered among its members the brightest and best bred young people of the city, most of whom took part in each performance. They were given in a room on Wood street, in a building known as Masonic Hall.” *Boucher’s Century and a half of Pittsburg.*

“The Theatre of this City has been now opened nearly a fortnight, and the managers although they have used every exertion to please, in the selection of their pieces, have not been enabled to pay the contingent expenses of the House. This is a severe satire on the taste of the place.

Tomorrow [Wednesday] evening we understand that the ‘Stranger’ is to be produced—we hope under auspices more favorable to the managers than heretofore. The part of the Stranger is to be performed by a Young Gentleman of the City, who has never before graced the Boards.—If report speaks correctly of his talents, he bids fair to excel any person who has yet appeared upon the stage on this side the Mountains. It is hoped that this novelty, together with the correct and manly acting of Mr. Savage, a stranger here, and the chastened elegance which Mrs. Savage is said to exhibit, will attract to the Theatre, for this one evening at least, the friends to this rational amusement.” *Commonwealth, Nov. 12, 1816.*

THEATRE

On Friday evening, June 7, will be presented, Shakespear's celebrated comedy, in 3 acts called

Catharine & Petruchio

after which, a much admired comic opera called
The Highland Reel.

For particulars, see bills.

And, that every person should have the opportunity of seeing the most splendid spectacle ever exhibited in Pittsburgh, on Saturday evening, June 8, will be presented, the grand romantic drama, called

Timour the Tartar ;

or, the

Princess of Mingrelia.

Which will positively be the last time, of its being performed, as the scenery will be appropriated to other purposes. With other Entertainments.

For particulars, see box bills.

“A few days after the performance of Hamlet, Mr. Entwistle, the manager, had for his benefit, that irresistibly amusing burlesque, ‘Hamlet Travestie.’ His line of acting is a broad-farce caricature of that of Liston. He personated the modern Danish prince. The audience were solemn, serious, and dull. The affecting entrance of the deranged Ophelia, who, instead of rosemary, rue, &c. had an ample supply of turnips and carrots, did not move a muscle of their *intelligent faces*—the ladies, indeed, excepted, who evinced by the frequent use of their pocket handkerchiefs, that their sympathies were engaged on the side of the love-sick maiden. Some who had seen the original Hamlet for the first time a few evenings before, gave vent to their criticisms when the curtain fell. They thought Mr. Entwistle did not look sufficiently grave; and that, as it was his benefit, he acted very dishonourably in shaving (cheating) them out of two acts; for that they guessed when Mr. Hutton played *that’ere* king’s mad son, he gave them five acts for their *dallar*. Mr.—— assured me that on the following morning, a respectable lawyer of Pittsburgh met him, and said, ‘I was at the play last night, Sir, and do not think that Mr. Entwistle acted Hamlet quite so well as Mr. Hutton.’” *Fearon’s Sketches of America, 1818.*

THEATRE

Thespian Society

The Public are respectfully informed that on this evening, Jan. 14th, will be presented the much admired Drama, called
the
Man of Fortitude.

The proceeds to be appropriated to the benefit of the Sunday Male Charitable School.

Recitation, Alonzo the brave or the fair Imogen.

Song, I have loved thee, dearly loved thee.—Mrs. Menier.

—, America, Commerce and Freedom.

After which the much admired Farce, called,

The Review,

Or, the

Wag of Windsor.

Doors to be opened at half past 5 o'clock, and the curtain to rise at half past six. Box, one dollar; Pit, *Fifty cents*.

“A citizen of Pittsburgh, and a lover of the useful and rational amusement of the Theatre, begs leave to observe to his fellow citizens, that on Monday evening next Mr. Alexander will stand forward for public recompense, for his exertions in his profession. . . It must be readily acknowledged that no young gentleman of more transcendent talent ever graced the dramatic floor of Pittsburgh; it is, therefore, but just that he who has so often made *us* smile, should from *us* receive a something to make *him* smile in turn.” *Commonwealth, Nov. 4, 1815.*

“The Theatre in this city is now opened by the Thespian Society, for the double purpose of gratifying the public taste by a moral and rational amusement and adding to the funds of the Male Charitable Sunday School. The *Man of Fortitude* and the Farce of the *Review* have been selected for representation this evening. Since society has been released from the chains of superstition, the propriety of Theatrick amusements has not been doubted by any man of liberal feelings and enlightened understanding. . . The stage conveys a moral in colours more vivid than the awful and elevated station of the preacher permits him to use—it is his coadjutor in good, and goes with him hand in hand exposing vice to ridicule and honouring virtue.” *Gazette, Jan. 14, 1817.*

The Morals Efficiency Society of 1816

“The Moral Society of Pittsburgh announce to the public their formation. The object of their association is the suppression of vice and immorality, as far as their influence shall extend, and they shall be authorized by the laws of the commonwealth, and the ordinances of this city. . .

We hereby give this public information of our intention to aid the civil officers in the execution of the laws of this commonwealth, and the ordinances of the city, against all vice and crime cognizable by said laws and ordinances. Such as profane swearing, gambling; horse racing, irregular tipling houses and drunkenness, profanation of the Lord’s day by unnecessary work of any kind, such as driving of waggons, carts, carriages of pleasure and amusement, or other conveyances not included under the exception of the laws of the commonwealth in case of necessity and mercy.” *Commonwealth, Nov. 26, 1816.*

Fourth of July, 1816

“A numerous and respectable concourse of citizens met at Hog Island, nearly opposite the village of Middletown, on the Ohio river, to celebrate the birth day of American independence. Colonel James Martin, was nominated president, and Captain Robert Vance, vice-president.—The utmost harmony and unanimity prevailed; and it was a pleasing sight to see citizens of opposite political sentiments, bury their former animosity, and with great cordiality join in celebrating the American anniversary. After performing the manual exercise, the company partook of an elegant dinner, prepared for the occasion, and the cloth being removed. . . patriotic toasts were drank with great hilarity, accompanied by the discharge of musketry, and appropriate music. . .

The citizens retired at a late hour in the utmost harmony.”
Mercury, July 20, 1816.

Police

“When the borough was incorporated into a city [March 1816], the act incorporating it authorized the authorities to

establish a police force, but there was none established for some years afterwards. The act limited the city taxation to five mills on a dollar, and the corporation could scarcely have paid a police force, even if one had been required. The city authorities did, however, pass an ordinance on August 24, 1816, establishing a night watchman, but soon found they had no money with which to pay him. They accordingly repealed the ordinance and for some years the city slept in darkness without the benefit of police protection." *Boucher's Century and a half of Pittsburg.*

Eagle Fire Company

"In 1811 the second epoch in the company's history may be said to have started, the younger element having gradually crept in and assumed control of affairs, and the older men had to some extent lost interest and perhaps gained rheumatism in the fire service. The company was now re-organized on a more active and vigorous basis. The first engineer to take charge under the new regime was William Eichbaum, who continued to act in that capacity until 1832, when he was elected First Chief Engineer of the Fire Department on its organization. . . .

In the company organization the most important duty devolved upon the Bucket Committee. Every citizen was required to keep two or three heavy leather buckets with his name painted on them, and in case of fire these were all brought on the ground. Two lines of men and women were formed to the water supply, to pass the full buckets to and the empty ones from the engine. . . . When the fire was extinguished all the buckets were left on the ground till next day. Then, as many of the inscriptions were obliterated, there was some stealing of buckets and consequent fights. Certain folks. . . picked out the best buckets, just as in modern times some people get the best hats, or umbrellas, at the conclusion of a party. The Bucket Committee, to put a stop to this, decided to deliver all buckets to their respective owners." *Darwson's Our firemen.*

Water-Supply

"The water supply was gained, up to 1802, from wells and springs which flowed from out the hillsides, these being sufficient for a small town. An ordinance passed August 9, of

that year, called for the making of four wells, not less than forty-seven feet in depth. Three of these were to be located on Market street, and were to be walled with stone. . . Wells, with the springs at Grant's Hill, furnished the supply of water for public use until 1826." *Boucher's Century and a half of Pittsburg.*

Banks

"As early as the year 1815, there were only three banks in Pittsburgh; viz., the Bank of Pennsylvania, located on the north side of Second Avenue, between Chancery Lane and Ferry Street; Bank of Pittsburg, south-west corner of Market and Third Streets; Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, north side of Third, between Wood and Market Streets,—the aggregate capital amounting to less than two million dollars, which was considered abundantly adequate to the business of that period." *Parke's Recollections of seventy years.*

The Bank of Pittsburgh is situated on the s. w. corner of Market and Third streets.

President,
William Wilkins,

Directors,

George Anchutz, Jun.
Nicholas Cunningham
William Hays
James Morrison
Craig Ritchie (Cannonsbr'g)
James Brown (baker)

Thos. Cromwell
John Darragh
Wm. McCandless
John M. Snowden
George Allison
T. P. Skelton

Cashier
Alexander Johnston, Jun.

Open daily from 9 o'clock a. m. till 3 p. m., except Sunday, Fourth of July, Christmas and Fast days. Discount day, Wednesday. Capital \$600,000. Shares \$50 each. Dividends, first Mondays in May and November. *Pittsburgh directory, 1815.*

The Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of Pennsylvania is situated on the north side of Second between Market and Ferry streets.

President,
James O'Hara.

Directors,

Joseph Barker
Anthony Beelen
Thomas Baird

Ebenezer Denny
Boyle Irwin
George Wallace

David Evans

Pittsburgh directory, 1815.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.

Cashier
George Poe, Jun.

Open daily from 9 o'clock a. m. till 3 p. m., except Sunday, Fourth of July, Christmas and Fast days. Discount day, Thursday.

Is situated on the north side of Third, between Market and Wood streets.

President,
John Scull

Directors,

William Eichbaum, Jun.
John Ligget

William Leckey
Jacob Negley

Pittsburgh directory, 1815.

Post-Office

POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Arrival and Departure of the MAILS,

At the Post-Office—Pittsburgh

The Eastern Mail arrives on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, and closes on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M.

The Western Mail arrives on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and closes on Sunday at sunset, and Wednesday and Friday at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Beaver Mail arrives on Monday evening, and closes the same day at sun-set.

The Erie Mail arrives on Monday evening and closes the same day at sun-set.

The Steubenville Mail arrives on Sunday and Wednesday evenings, and closes same days at sun-set.

The Huntingdon Mail, via Ebensburg and Indiana, arrives on Tuesday, and closes same day at half past twelve P. M. . .

As there are several places of the same name in the United States, it is necessary that the directions should be particular, the states should be distinguished, and, where it might otherwise be doubtful, the counties. . .

Those who send letters may either pay the postage in advance, or leave it to be paid by their correspondents.

RATES OF POSTAGE For Single Letters

	Cents
For any distance not exceeding 40 miles.....	12
Over 40 and not exceeding 90 do	15
Over 90 do do 150 do	18¾
Over 150 do do 300 do	25½
Over 500.	37½

Pittsburgh directory, 1815.

The Suburbs

“*Birmingham* is a small village across the Monongahela, about one mile south of Pittsburgh. It has works for green glass, furnaces for casting hollow ware, &c. from pigs, and a saw mill, which is moved by a steam engine. The coal for all these, is used fresh from the mine, without mixture, coaking or desulphuration.

Many of the balls for Perry’s fleet, were cast in this foundery. But instead of forming such ministers of havoc, the metal is now moulded for softer hands, and *flat* or *smoothing* irons are produced in abundance. These are ground on a stone which revolves by a band from the steam engine.” *Thomas’s Travels through the western country in 1816.*

“At a respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham and its vicinity, convened at the school-house, on Friday evening the 28th of March, 1816, in order to take into consideration the expediency of erecting a Market-House, in said town; Nathaniel Bedford, was called to the Chair, and George Patterson, appointed secretary.

The chairman having stated the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted, viz.—

RESOLVED, That a Market-House be built on the plan exhibited by Mr. Benjamin Yoe.

RESOLVED, That the site of the structure be the centre of the square.

Thus, another thriving and Manufacturing Town, is added to the many which have been established in the western section of Pennsylvania; and social order, with its concomitants, the arts and sciences, illuminate those wild and dreary shades, where lately none but the prowling wolf, or the restless and cruel savage held their haunts.” *Mercury, April 20, 1816.*

“At the beginning of the century the site of Allegheny City was a wilderness. In 1812 a few settlers had made inroads upon the forest, and had builded their cabins. Notice is called to the fact in the minutes of the Presbytery of Erie, in April of that year, in the following words: ‘An indigent and needy

neighborhood, situated on the Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, having applied for supplies,' the matter was laid before the Presbytery.

Joseph Stockton seems to have been the first stated minister, preaching a part of his time there until 1819." *Centenary memorial of Presbyterianism in western Pennsylvania.*

"The facility for getting to and from Pittsburg [from Allegheny] was quite a different matter from what it is to-day. The only highway (if it may be called such) leading west from Federal Street to the Bottoms at that early day, was the erratic Bank Lane, which owing to the natural unevenness of the ground upon which it was located, and total neglect of the authorities of Ross township to put it in a condition for travel, . . . was for many years only accessible for foot-passengers." *Parke's Recollections of seventy years.*

Lawrenceville was laid out in 1815 by Wm. B. Foster, and had begun with the building of the United States arsenal.

Courts

"The Supreme Court holds a term in Pittsburgh, on the 1st Monday in September annually, to continue two weeks if necessary, for the Western District, composed of the counties of Somerset, Westmoreland, Fayette, Greene, Washington, Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango, Armstrong, Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson." *Pittsburgh directory, 1815.*

"Mr. Lacock submitted an important resolution for instructing the committee on the Judiciary to enquire into the expediency of dividing the state of Pennsylvania into *two Judicial Districts*, and establishing a *district court* of the U. States at the city of Pittsburgh, which was agreed to." *Commonwealth, Jan. 6, 1817.*

County Elections

"Henry Baldwin is elected to congress for the district composed of the counties of Allegheny and Butler, by a majority of about 800 votes.

John Gilmore, William Woods, Samuel Douglass and Andrew Christy are elected to the assembly.

Lazarus Stewart is elected Sheriff of Allegheny county, by a majority of 181 votes.

Joseph Davis is elected commissioner by a majority of 249 votes, and Charles Johnson, Auditor by a majority of 28 votes." *Gazette, Oct. 15, 1816.*

The State Legislature

"The bill for erecting the two Bridges at Pittsburgh has passed both houses. The sites are fixed at St. Clair-street for the Allegheny and Smithfield-street for the Monongahela. The state subscribes \$40,000 of stock for each bridge.

A bill is about being reported for establishing a horse and cattle market in the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

The bill for erecting Pittsburgh into a city has passed the senate and is before the house, where it is expected to pass through without opposition.

The bill for erecting a new county out of parts of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Washington, and Fayette, is reported. This bill will throw off the greater part of Elizabeth township from Allegheny county. There have been no remonstrances against it received from this county; but we understand that some have been received from the other counties concerned.

The bill for erecting a Poorhouse for Allegheny county, it is expected will pass." *Mercury, Feb. 24, 1816.*

"We regret to say that neither from our correspondent at Harrisburg nor from the papers printed there, have we been enabled to procure an account of the legislative proceedings. We take two papers published at the seat of government, but from some unaccountable reason they do not contain the intelligence our readers require. We are reduced to the necessity of picking up here and there from letters to editors—from information derived from travellers—or from some other like inconclusive sources of information, that intelligence with which Journals published at the seat of government should supply us. They ought to be the fountains of information to the mass of the community: Instead of dabbling in politics and abusing or eulogizing party leaders, they should deal in facts. The National Intelligencer we look upon as the best model with which we are acquainted of a national journal." *Commonwealth, Dec. 24, 1816.*

Slavery

“Nearly all of the first residents of Pittsburg and vicinity who were wealthy enough to afford the luxury were owners of slaves. The Nevilles, John Gibson, James O’Hara, Alexander Fowler, Adamson Tannehill, the Kirkpatricks and many others owned them, and several continued to do so as late as the war of 1812. The old newspapers contained advertisements for runaway slaves even as late as 1820.” *Wilson’s History of Pittsburg.*

“The year 1780 is memorable in the annals of Pennsylvania for the passage of the act for the gradual abolition of slavery in this State. . . It provided for the registration of every negro or mulatto slave or servant for life, or till the age of thirty-one years, before the first of November following, and also provided, ‘that no man or woman of any nation or color, except the negroes or mulattoes who shall be registered as aforesaid, shall at any time hereafter be deemed, adjudged, or holden within the territory of this Commonwealth, as slaves or servants for life, but as free men and free women.’” *Egle’s History of Pennsylvania.*

Advertisements from the Newspapers of 1816

SHOT, POWDER, &c.

The Subscriber Has Just Received a quantity of first quality
Patent Shot, No.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6.

Good Rifle Gun Powder

By the keg

Country Segars, Scotch and Rappe Snuff

Domestic Cloth, and Cotton Shawls.

— On Hand —

A General assortment of Merchandize, suited to the present
and approaching season. ———

— Also —

Prime Pickling Vinegar

Very strong and fit for immediate use

All of which will be sold Wholesale or Retail at the lowest
market prices, for Cash or approved Trade.

ISAAC HARRIS,

Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Will be received in Exchange Butter, Beeswax, Deer Skins,
Clover and Flaxseed, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, Flax, Rags,
and country produce generally.

CANDLE MANUFACTORY

The subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the
public, that he has erected a dip and candle manufactory in the
Diamond, Pittsburgh; where he will keep constantly on hand
and offers, Wholesale and Retail, dipt and mould candles of
the best quality and on the most reasonable terms.

THOMAS COLMAN.

N. B. Economical Lantern Candles, at 12 cents per bunch.

D. & J. CHUTE

Have on hand, a handsome assortment of Shoes, adapted
to the season; a few pairs Boots, suitable for laborers; also,
Currant Wine, by the barrel or smaller quantity. The above
are offered for sale low for cash or negotiable paper.

N. B. When servants call for shoes, it is necessary that an
order be sent.

PITTSBURGH PIPE MANUFACTORY,
ROUND HOUSE.
WILLIAM PRICE

Informs the merchants of the Western country that they may be supplied with any quantity of long or short

Smoking Pipes

as handsome and good as those imported—and hopes the merchants of this place will give the preference to the Manufactures of our own country.

OYSTERS

Gentlemen can be genteely accomodated at the City Hotel,
with Oysters. EDWARD CARR.

STOP THE THIEF!

Taken from the subscriber on the 19th of November last, a Black Great Coat, with a large Cape, the Cape buttoned on the collar, on the front of the Cape is black glass buttons, and on the front and hips of the coat is cloth buttons, taken by James Dunlap from his boarding house. This Dunlap is a large man with a red face, and on the fingers of his right hand two of the knuckles are out of joint.

Said Dunlap is by occupation a sort of a saddler, but if you wish to see him you may go to the grog shop or brandy house, for there is his place of abode in general. Any person that will take up and return said Dunlap and Coat, shall receive the reward of Five Dollars.

BENJAMIN CRANDALL.

THE BANKS
WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS,

Are most respectfully informed, that the Bank Bill Engraving and Printing Office at Pittsburgh, shall in the future be kept constantly open in such a style of elegance and punctuality as to merit the honor of their patronage.

The Bank Paper manufactured for the office, by Messrs. Drum & Markle of Greensburgh, is allowed by competent judges to be equal to any in the United States.

CHARLES P. HARRISON.

PRACTISING BALL.

Mr. Boudet's first Practising Ball will be on Saturday Evening the 26th instant, at his School Room.

N. B. No gentlemen can be admitted without being introduced by a lady with whom Mr. B. is acquainted; nor can any gentleman be permitted to dance in boots. Admission tickets for gentlemen to be had at any time of Mr. B. Price One Dollar, pupils half price.

GERMAN REDEMPTIONERS.

Just arrived from Amsterdam, Tradesmen and Farmers, single and married, who are willing to bind themselves for the payment of their passage money, amounting to about ninety dollars, for a term of three years, and their children being upwards of four years old until they are of age on paying half passage money. The steady habits of these people and their general character for honesty and industry it is supposed would render them particularly desirable in a country, where the procuring of assistance is difficult and uncertain. For further particulars apply to

BOSLER & Co. or to
GLAZER & SMITH
of Philadelphia.

READER ASK YOURSELF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Do I, or do I not, owe the Printer? Shall I pay him his small pittance?—Shall he stop his business for want of what I honestly owe him? All just men will answer No! Then gentlemen, if such is your answer, it certainly is a pleasing one to the Printer, who will, at all times, be happy to attend the calls of those who have it in their power to pay our just demand—for without money we must discontinue our useful business.

H. D. & Co.

BALL

Mr. Boudet, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will give a Ball this evening, (Friday the 24th inst.) at the court-house, at half past seven o'clock, and will be conducted as they are in our

populous cities viz—the ladies to be invited, and gentlemen to pay one dollar on their admission—understood, that such gentlemen as are strangers to the professor, must come introduced by some person with whom he is acquainted, without which they cannot be admitted.

N. B. No gentlemen allowed to dance in boots. Tickets to be had at the door—price one dollar.

CHARLES S. FIMETON

Carpenter—Late of Chambersburgh, Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Carpenter Business, in Front-street, in the same house occupied by William Sands, barber and hair dresser; where all orders in his line will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

LITERARY NOTICES.

John Binns of Philadelphia proposes to publish a splendid edition of the Declaration of Independence, which shall be in all respects American: The *paper*, the *types*, the *ink*, the *designs*, the *engravings*,—the publication throughout shall afford evidence of what our citizens have done in politics, and can do in art.

TO BUILDERS.

The public are respectfully informed that they can be accommodated with any quantity of Iron Cannon Borings. In cities where these Borings can be procured, they are much used as cement for any kind of mason work, exposed to the weather, or the action of water, such as chimney tops, parapet or fire walls, piers of bridges, etc.

M'CLURGS & M'KNIGHT.

OYSTERS

JOHN BYRNE

At his Umbrella Manufactory, Fourth, Between Market and Ferry Streets.

Just received and for sale at his Oyster House, a few Kegs most excellent Spiced Oysters.

He continues to make and repair Umbrellas and Parasols in the newest manner, the smallest favour will be greatly attended to.

GRAND NATIONAL LOTTERY

SECOND CLASS

Authorised by Act of Congress, for opening a Canal in the City of Washington.

Begins drawing on the 30th September next.

35,000 Dollars }
25,000 Dollars } Highest prizes
10,000 Dollars }

Six Dollars the lowest Prize.

Tickets for Sale

At the Store of William Hill for cash only, who will receive the drawings regularly.

NOTICE

My wife Fanny having thought proper to withdraw herself from my protection, without the least cause given on my part for her doing so, I am compelled, though very reluctantly, to forbid all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts which she may contract hereafter.

J. TIBBETTE.

N. B. I also inform those who wish to be shaved in Imperial Style, that I am always to be found at my Shop in Market Street, between Front and Water Streets.

MECHANICS RETREAT,

At the Green Cottage, facing Mr. Jelly's Factory, Turnpike Road,

Is Opened,

Where an assortment of Liquors of the very best quality are kept. Turtle and other Soups every Wednesday and Sunday. — Share of public patronage is solicited.

WANTED

At the United States' Arsenal, now erecting near Pittsburgh.

Forty good Stone Masons, and Twenty Labourers, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given for one or two seasons.

Apply to the subscriber on the ground.

CHRISTOPHER ARMSTRONG.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TIN MANUFACTURY.

THOMAS W. EAGLES,

Wood street, between Water and Front Sts.,
Has just imported an elegant assortment of the best English
planished Tin Ware,

consisting of

Dish covers in setts,
Tea pots,
Coffee Biggons,
Hash dishes of all sizes,
&c. &c. &c.

Sheet Brass,
Do. Copper,
Mill saws,
Iron and tinned rivetts,
Brass kettles of all sizes,
&c. &c.

The above are the first assortment that has been offered for
sale west of the mountains, and will be sold at the importers
prices.

Also, on hand an elegant assortment of
Looking Glasses,

on better terms than at any other house in this city.

A small invoice of first rate Sadlery.

An assortment of Patent Iron Ware tinned inside.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

2d JANUARY, 1817

The Directors of this institution being desirous to procure
an eligible situation on which to erect a Banking House, hereby
give notice to persons holding such that they will receive at
the Bank sealed proposals for the sale of the same until the
first day of February next.

By order of the board,

ALEX. JOHNSTON, JR. *Cashier.*

SIX OUT-LOTS FOR SALE

These Lots are situated on Grant's Hill, adjoining Adamson
Tannehill, Esq. The intrinsic beauty of these Lots, their
contiguity to Pittsburgh, the elegant and commanding view
which they afford of the town, the surrounding country, and
the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio rivers, sufficiently
recommend them. For terms apply to

JOHN M'DONALD,
Smithfield Street.

WANTED

10,000 merchantable deer-skins, for which a generous price will be given—if delivered within a month from this day.

CHARLES L. VOLZ & Co.

REMOVAL

John Cowan, has removed his Bow String Manufactory, from Liberty street, to the house lately occupied by Wm. Davis, in Diamond alley, sign of the Bird in Hand; where he continues to manufacture Bow-strings. He also keeps a convenient yard for Market people, to leave their horses in, Liquors, etc. He returns the public thanks for their liberal encouragement, and hopes to merit its continuance.

J. BYRNE,
JEWELLER, MARKET STREET,

Has just received a fresh supply of those justly esteemed and highly approved "Medicines," prepared by W. T. Conway, No. 1, Hamilton Place, Common Street, Boston.

Read! Try! Judge!
Then speak as ye Find.

TO BE LET

And possession given on or before the first of April next.

A Three story brick dwelling House with Kitchen, Well, Smoke-house, Smith shop, Stable, etc. in the yard. Situate in Virgin alley, between Wood and Smithfield streets. For terms apply at the store of the subscriber, in Market Street, nearly opposite the Black Bear.

JOHN WILLS.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

The Subscribers being appointed by the President of the United States Joint Commissioners for the purpose of selling certain Lots in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the property of the United States, in pursuance of an Act of Congress, passed 2d August, A. D. 1815: In virtue of the said appointment, they will expose for sale at Public Vendue,

Lots No. 55, 56, 57, & 58,

Being part of the site of Fort Fayette, bounded by the Allegheny River, Hand and Penn Streets and an alley. . .

These Lots are as eligible as any vacant Lots in the City.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE,
A HOUSE AND LOT,

Situate on the corner of Smithfield-street and Strawberry alley. The lot is 20 feet front and 60 deep. The house stands on the back end of the lot and rents for eighty-four dollars per year. There is room on front for building 20 feet by 32. The property is subject to a ground rent of seventy dollars per annum. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, in Virgin alley, between Wood and Liberty-streets.

THOMAS COLLINGWOOD.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 1st inst.

Andrew Jeffery

An apprentice to the tin plate business. The above reward will be paid if brought home, but no expences.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

TO LET,

and possession given immediately,

That well known tavern sign of Capt. Lawrence on the Turnpike road two miles from Pittsburgh.—To a person qualified to keep a public house the terms will be made very reasonable. Apply to

WM. B. FOSTER.

FOR SALE

A Black Woman, who has six years and a half to serve, with two female children, from 4 to 6 years of age, to serve till 28. The woman is healthy, honest, industrious, and an excellent Cook. The owner having no further occasion for their services will dispose of them on moderate terms. Enquire at the Gazette Office.

FOR SALE,

A Black Girl, who has eleven years and eight months to serve. She is young, active and healthy: a good house maid and equally qualified for farm or tavern work. As the owner has no further use for her, she will be disposed of on moderate terms and at an accommodating credit. Apply at the Auction Store, Market street to

D. S. SCULLY.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

Ran away about the middle of September last, from the subscriber living in Connelsville, Fayette county, Pa. a negro man named Pompey, a slave for life, about fifty years of age, five feet six inches high, very dark, small featured, bald head, active, much addicted to drunkenness and impudent when in that state—has formerly resided in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and affects to speak French. Took with him a black cloth coat, a lindsey coatee, one pair blue cloth pantaloons, one pair dimitty do and sundry other wearing apparel. Whoever apprehends and secures the said negro so that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges if returned.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

TAKE WARNING.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Saturday the 2nd day of March last, a Negro Man named Jim, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, somewhat slender and not very black, about a chestnut colour, has a small scar on one of his cheeks, I believe the right, the scar appears to have been made with a knife when small, and is about one inch long, just above the cheek bone. Whoever will apprehend said Negro and confine him in any jail in the state of Pennsylvania or Ohio, so that I may get him, shall have the above reward—and this is to forwarn all persons from hiring or harbouring said Negro, under the penalty of their lives, for after this notice, I am determined to kill any man that I find him in the possession of, without he first ascertains that he is legally free, and I hope all persons will be cautious how they hire slaves.

HEZEKIAH CONN.

N. B. If the above described Negro is apprehended and put in jail, a letter to me at Frontroyal, Fredrick county, Virginia, will be immediately attended to.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 4th inst. a servant girl named Nancy M'Carthy about 14 years of age had on when she went away a cotton frock, green silk bunnott, fair complexion, light hair cut off short. She is supposed to be gone to the new garrison, as she was taken up there once before. I forewarn all persons from harbouring her. The reward will be given, but no charges.

WM. GRAHAM.

A FLAT-BOTTOMED BOAT

Was taken up the subscriber, living at the mouth of the Four Mile Run, on the Ohio river, on the 21st inst. She is 50 feet long, 12 feet wide—the gunnels and gunnel plank are oak, and the rest of her poplar. She had on board two oars lying on deck, and no steering oar. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM BURGER.

\$30 REWARD

Ranaway from the Subscriber on the 1st inst. an Apprentice to the carpenter business, named

Joseph Reeve,

about 20 years of age, dark complexion about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, long sandy hair, had on when he went away a black roram hat, black velvet round about and pantaloons of the same, he took with him sundry articles of his own clothing and stole one pair of gray casimere and a pair of blue striped gingham pantaloons, also a green striped waistcoat with silver buttons and rings, also one fine cambric muslin shirt and an old linen one marked G. F. He has a cross on his left arm and a representation of a buffalo on the calf of his right leg below his knee and a figure 4 on his thigh made with Indian ink, whoever takes up said apprentice and returns him to the subscriber shall have the above reward all reasonable charges.

GEO. FOULK.

THREE CENTS AND A POUND OF OLD HORSE-SHOE NAILS REWARD!

Strayed away from the subscriber on the 11th instant.

John Donaldson,

an apprentice to the blacksmith business—aged 18 years—five feet 7 or 8 inches high—stout built—very slow in the motion—very fond of playing ball and being idle—more proud of dress than of his work;—He took with him no more clothes than what was on his back, which consisted of one common shirt, a dark marsailles waistcoat, a dark gray coatee and pantaloons, one pair stockings, one pair shoes half worn, a neck-handkerchief, and one new black fur hat, made by Wm. Church. No other marks are recollected. The above reward, no charges and no thanks, will be given to any person who will return said stray.

JAMES YOURD.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PERPETUAL LEASE

The subscriber will Let on a Perpetual Lease the Houses, Stabling, and Lot of ground, situate on the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, in the City of Pittsburg, Containing 120 feet front on Wood Street and fifty seven on Fifth Street. The Houses, Stabling and Lot is well known; the sign of the Turk Head. Any Person wishing to view the property, will apply to the subscriber next door to the sign of the Turk's Head, Fifth Street.

G. STEWART.

WILLIAM MASSON

SAILMAKER—PITTSBURGH

Begs leave to inform the public, that he has received from Philadelphia, a quantity of Russia Sail Duck—also, a quantity of Blocks, of various sizes; and that he is ready to receive orders from any place to make sails for boats or vessels of any size—likewise sacking bottoms, either of country cloth or Russia duck.

From an experience of twenty years following the sea, he flatters himself he will be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may want any thing in his line.

BOAT LOST.

Lost at the time of the last Fresh of the River,

A handsome Boat,

Twenty feet keel, painted green outside, and red inside, a heart painted on the stern, the moulding and stern painted yellow and a keel from stem to stern. Whoever has taken up said boat, or will give information where she may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, on application to

CHARLES IMSEN, O'Hara's Glassworks.

TAKEN UP A DRIFT

In the time of the flood, in February last, a Broken Raft of Scantling and Boards, & landed them near the foot of Sandy Creek Island, in the Allegheny river. The subscriber supposing the owner would soon come, and take care of his property, which he did not, and they lying in a bad way, and a spoiling, he has drawn the raft, and secured it, and requests the owner to come, and prove his property, pay charges, and take it away.

MICHAEL BRIGHT.

1816

“There is always a peculiar solemnity which impresses every thoughtful mind on the birthday of another Year. The year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, with all its cares, with all its bustle, its pleasures and its pains, has gone, and now mingles with the departed dreams of our midnight slumbers. How many of us imagined while engaged in the din and bustle and uproar of the world, that this era would form an important epoch in the history of man? and yet all these thoughts have now vanished, and scarce left a record on the pages of memory behind!” *Gazette, Jan. 14, 1817.*





